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CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Congressional Boxscore	ii
Floor Action	771
Committee Roundup	786
Political Notes	793
Pressures On Congress	796
Around The Capitol	798
Presidential Report	799
Public Laws Bills Introduced	804
Senate Vote Charts	808
House Vote Chart	810
What's Ahead	iii
Week In Congress	iv

Eisenhower Boxscore

Page 779

Analysis of House Reciprocal Trade Vote

Page 778

Senate Passes Labor Bill

Page 772

POTENTIAL VOTE

Page 790

Federal Debt Ceiling

Page 795

SHERMAN ADAMS CONTROVERSY

Page 788, 800

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 85th CONGRESS

As of June 20, 1958

BILL		HOUSE		SENATE		STATUS
Reciprocal Trade	(HR 10368)	Reported 5/21/58	Passed 6/11/58	Hearings Underway		
Defense Reorganization	(HR 11958)	Reported 5/22/58	Passed 6/12/58	Hearings Underway		
Mutual Security Program	(S 3318) (HR 12181)	Reported 5/7/58	Passed 5/14/58	Reported 5/26/58	Passed 6/6/58	
Space Agency	(HR 12575)	Reported 5/26/58	Passed 6/2/58	Reported 6/12/58	Passed 6/16/58	Conference
Military Pay Raises	(S 2014, 3081) (HR 11470)	Reported 3/20/58	Passed 3/25/58	Reported 4/25/58	Passed 4/29/58	PL 422 5/20/58
Corporate, Excise Taxes	(HR 12695)	Reported 5/30/58	Passed 6/5/58	Reported 6/12/58	Debate Underway	
Postal Rate, Pay Increase	(HR 5836)	Reported 6/3/57	Passed 8/13/57	Reported 2/24/58	Passed 2/28/58	PL 426 5/27/58
Atomic Secrets Sharing	(S 3912) (HR 12716)	Reported 6/5/58	Passed 6/19/58	Reported 6/5/58		
Surplus Disposal	(S 3420) (HR 12954)	Reported 6/19/58		Reported 3/8/58	Passed 3/20/58	
Emergency Housing	(S 3418)	Committee Bypassed	Passed 3/19/58	Reported 3/6/58	Passed 3/12/58	PL 364 4/1/58
Debt Ceiling Increase	(HR 9955)	Reported 1/17/58	Passed 1/23/58	Reported 2/20/58	Passed 2/24/58	PL 366 2/26/58
Classified Pay Raise	(S 734)	Reported 4/28/58	Passed 6/2/58	Reported 7/25/57	Passed 2/28/58	To President 6/17/58
Federal Scholarships	(S 3163) (HR 10278)	Hearings Completed		Hearings Completed		
Price Supports Freeze	(S.J. Res 162)	Reported 3/18/58	Passed 3/20/58	Reported 3/7/58	Passed 3/13/58	Vetoed 3/31/58
Welfare Fund Disclosure	(S 2888) (HR 10236)	Hearings Underway		Reported 4/21/58	Passed 4/28/58	
Labor Law Revision	(S 3974)	Hearings Underway		Reported 6/10/58	Passed 6/17/58	
Local Public Works	(S 3497)	Reported 6/6/58		Reported 3/31/58	Passed 4/16/58	
Unemployment Benefits	(HR 12065)	Reported 4/23/58	Passed 5/1/58	Reported 5/22/58	Passed 5/28/58	Signed 6/4/58
Revised Rivers, Harbors	(S 3910) (HR 12955)	Reported 6/17/58	Passed 6/18/58	Reported 6/14/58	Passed 6/17/58	Conference
Small Business Administration	(HR 7963)	Reported 6/13/57	Passed 6/25/57	Reported 6/16/58		
Alaska Statehood	(S 49) (HR 7999)	Reported 6/25/57	Passed 5/28/58	Reported 8/30/57		
Hawaii Statehood	(S 50) (HR 49)	Hearings Completed		Reported 8/30/57		
Highway Construction	(HR 9821)	Reported 3/6/58	Passed 3/13/58	Reported 3/22/58	Passed 3/28/58	PL 381 4/16/58

Appropriations — The President signed the Treasury-Post Office appropriation (HR 11085) March 28; the Interior appropriation (HR 10746) June 4; the Agriculture appropriation (HR 11767) June 13. The Executive Offices appropriation (HR 10589) and the Commerce appropriation (HR 12540) were sent to the President June 17. The House March 27 and the Senate June 9 passed the Independent Offices appropriation (HR 11574); the House May 15 and the Senate June 11 passed the State-Justice-Judiciary appropriation (HR 12428). The House passed the Labor-Health Education, and Welfare appropriation (HR 11645) March 27; the Defense Department appropriation (HR 12738) June 5 and the Public Works appropriation (HR 12858) June 19.

COMMERCE APPROPRIATION

The Senate and House June 17 adopted by voice votes the conference report on a bill (HR 12540) appropriating \$971,214,000 in fiscal 1959 for the Department of Commerce and related agencies. As sent to the White House, the bill appropriated \$11,507,000 less than Administration requests.

The House, in adopting the report, agreed to Senate amendments authorizing 20 new "super grade" jobs for the Civil Aeronautics Administration and Board, which had been deleted during House floor action on the bill. (Weekly Report p. 643, 765)

BACKGROUND -- Conferees, in their June 16 report (H Rept 1881), agreed on a \$158,500,000 appropriation for CAA air navigation facilities, as proposed by the House, instead of \$175,000,000 proposed by the Senate, with the \$16.5 million difference to be included in the 1959 defense appropriation bill. They also agreed on a maritime ship construction appropriation of \$141,475,000 instead of the House-proposed \$122,950,000 and the Senate's \$160,000,000.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 12540:

Authorized the Bureau of Public Roads to draw \$2.35 billion from the Federal Highway Trust Fund to meet commitments authorized in 1956, 1957 and the first half of 1958.

Authorized 10 additional "super grade" positions each for the CAA and CAB (one GS-18, two GS-17, seven GS-16).

Appropriated the following:

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Salaries and expenses	\$ 2,730,000
Census Bureau	22,400,000
Civil Aeronautics Administration	421,950,000
Coast and Geodetic Survey	11,685,000
Business and Defense Services Administration	6,800,000
Office of Area Development	200,000
Bureau of Foreign Commerce	2,400,000
Office of Business Economics	1,150,000
Maritime Activities	279,054,000
Patent Office	19,000,000
Bureau of Public Roads	32,692,000
National Bureau of Standards	12,100,000
Weather Bureau	39,593,000
Subtotal	\$851,754,000

RELATED AGENCIES

Airways Modernization Board	\$ 31,500,000
Civil Aeronautics Board	46,800,000
Tariff Commission	1,810,000
Canal Zone Government	39,350,000
Subtotal	\$119,460,000
TOTAL	\$971,214,000

CIVILIAN SPACE AGENCY

The Senate June 16, by voice vote, passed and sent to conference an amended bill (HR 12575) to establish the National Aeronautics and Space Agency and a seven-member National Aeronautics and Space Policy Board.

Although the primary objective of both the Senate and House bills was to establish a civilian-controlled, coordinated program for the Nation's aeronautical activities, the Senate bill specifically allocated over-all policymaking power to the Board, as separate from administrative and operational authority which would be vested in the major agencies associated with the program. The bill directed the Policy Board to formulate a comprehensive program and to designate to the NASA responsibility for carrying out major aeronautical and space activity projects that are determined to be nonmilitary, and to assign to the Department of Defense all projects primarily associated with military requirements.

The House version directed the NASA to act in "cooperation" with the Defense Department and provided for an "advisory" board only, thus giving the NASA Director more responsibility to determine policies and project jurisdictions. This plan would be more in accordance with original Administration proposals.

Both versions placed ultimate authority with the President to resolve disputes which might arise over policies or project categorization.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Special Space and Astronautics Committee June 11 reported S 3609 (S Rept 1701) which became the Senate-passed version of HR 12575 as sent to conference. The report emphasized the "essentiality of civilian control" over U.S. space activities but said "great mischief could be wrought" by delegating authority over military "operations" in this field to the civilian space agency. (Weekly Report p. 737)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 12575 conformed generally to the House version (Weekly Report p. 725) except for these major differences:

Established within the Executive Office of the President the National Aeronautics and Space Policy Board composed of the Secretaries of State and Defense, the NASA Director, the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, and three additional Presidential-appointed members from interested Government agencies, only one of whom can come from the Defense Department.

Directed the NASA to exercise control over aeronautical and space activities except those determined to be primarily associated with the development of weapons systems or military operations, which were placed under Department of Defense jurisdiction.

Established a Joint Committee on Aeronautics and Space to be composed of nine members from each chamber.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- Delete section pertaining to patent rights on inventions and discoveries made or conceived under NASA jurisdiction; June 16. Voice vote.

FEDERAL PAY RAISE

The Senate June 13 and the House June 17 approved, by voice votes, the conference report (H Rept 1882) on S 734, the classified pay bill providing a 10 percent increase to 1,064,072 Federal workers, effective January 1, 1958.

BACKGROUND -- The bill was passed by the Senate Feb. 28 and by the House June 2. (Weekly Report p. 726).

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, S 734:

Gave a 10 percent pay increase, retroactive to the first full pay period in January, 1958, to all Government employees under the Classification Act, white collar workers in TVA, AEC, Central Intelligence Agency and other non-classified agencies, employees of the legislative and judicial branches, medical specialists in the Veterans Administration and members of the Foreign Service.

Made an additional, temporary (three-year) 1 percent cost-of-living increase to postal workers in grade 7 and a 2.5 percent raise to those in grades 8 and up. (Under PL 426, signed May 27 by the President, these higher-placed postal personnel were denied the cost-of-living bonus that was given to employees in grades 1-6).

Established 292 new supergrade (GS 16-18) positions in Government agencies; 11 of these positions were specified for the Immigration and Naturalization Service and four for the Office of the United States Courts. The remaining 277 jobs would be assigned to agencies by the Civil Service Commission.

Granted authority for various Federal departments to hire 307 scientists and engineers at salaries up to \$19,000 per year. The Department of Defense would get 157 of these technicians; the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, 60; the National Security Agency, Department of Commerce and the National Institutes of Health, 25 each and the Departments of Agriculture, Interior and Health, Education and Welfare, five each.

Insured the full 10 percent pay increase to 67,000 hard-to-hire specialists recently given special incentive raises by the Civil Service Commission under section 803 of the Classification Act.

Required that all new appointees in grades 16-18, including political appointees (schedule C), fill qualifications prescribed by the CSC; Presidential appointees and White House staff members were excepted.

Permitted college graduates entering Government work to be hired in grade seven rather than the current grade five starting level.

LABOR LEGISLATION

The Senate June 17, by an 88-1 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the House an amended bill (S 3974) to regulate union elections and require union officers to file financial, organizational and trusteeship information with the Secretary of Labor. Passage came after five days of debate and 22 roll-call votes on amendments. There were also 31 voice and standing votes on amendments. (For voting see charts p. 808-9, 812-14.)

Only one major amendment -- a proposal continuing the non-Communist oath for union officials and extending it to employers -- was passed over the stated opposition of the bill's sponsors, Sens. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.). Passage of this amendment, proposed by Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), came June 16 on a 66-20 roll-call vote.

Three key incidents marked the debate:

- The June 13 plea for support of the bill made by John L. McClellan (D Ark.), chairman of the Select Committee that has exposed labor-management misdeeds for more than a year: "All I am pleading for is that we not jeopardize legislation to which everyone should subscribe by insisting on...highly controversial amendments which would result in no legislation at all."

- The rejection, late June 13 and early June 14 on successive roll-call votes, of the first two major Administration proposals introduced by H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.). The first Smith proposal, to impose a fiduciary responsibility on persons handling union funds, was defeated June 13 by a 42-47 vote. The second, to bar access to the National Labor Relations Board to unions failing to report under S 3974, was defeated 30-53 in the first vote June 14.

- Smith's announcement, shortly after debate resumed June 16 following the Sunday recess, that no more major Administration proposals would be called up for vote.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee June 10 reported S 3974 (S Rept 1684), fulfilling promises made April 24-28 during debate on S 2888, the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act, to report a general labor bill by June 10. McClellan June 6 endorsed S 3974. Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell June 9 urged passage of three bills (S 3097-9) introduced Jan. 23 by Smith to carry out the President's labor program. Mitchell said S 3974 was "ineffective" and would be almost impossible to administer without changes. (For President's requests, Weekly Report p. 134; for passage of S 2888, Weekly Report p. 558; for Committee report and McClellan and Mitchell comments, Weekly Report p. 738)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 3974, the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1958:

Required unions to file with the Secretary of Labor and to furnish each member a detailed report on their organization structure, membership rules and business procedures.

Required unions, union officers who receive \$5,000 or more annually from the union, and employers and employer middlemen who spend \$5,000 or more annually to influence employees on their rights under the National Labor Relations Act, to file detailed annual financial reports.

Prohibited employer loans to union officers and union loans of more than \$1,500 annually to any officer.

Required unions holding trusteeships over locals to file detailed semi-annual reports on the conditions and operation of the trusteeship.

Prohibited transfer of funds from the local union under trusteeship to the parent union and barred manipulation of the former's votes for national delegates.

Limited trusteeships to 18 months duration and permitted the Secretary of Labor to bring civil suit against a parent union to stop violation of the Act's trusteeship provisions.

Permitted the Secretary to publish the reports required under the Act and made them public information.

Gave the Secretary power to subpoena witnesses and books while conducting investigations into possible violations of the reporting sections of the Act.

Made violation of the reporting and disclosure provisions, false entry or destruction of union records and embezzlement or theft from unions a crime.

Created the post of Commissioner of Labor Reports within the Labor Department to assist the Secretary.

Required the secret-ballot election of union officers, including the three chief executives, at least every four years in international unions and every three years in local unions.

Insured members the right to remove officers for cause, after hearing, by a majority vote.

Permitted the Secretary of Labor, on complaint of a union member, to bring suit to have an election set aside for violating the Act.

Barred anyone convicted of a felony from union office until his right to vote was restored.

Barred from union office for five years anyone found by the Secretary of Labor, after hearing on a written record, to have failed to file financial and organizational information and barred such persons from receiving, for five years, more than \$4,000 annually from the union. Made it a crime to violate these provisions.

Set up a 15-member Advisory Committee on Ethical Practices to advise the Secretary on ethical practices codes, whose voluntary development by unions it was the desire of Congress to encourage.

Narrowed the definition of "supervisor" under the Taft-Hartley Act.

Made it a crime for an employer or employer middleman to bribe union officials, or for an official to accept a bribe and prohibited picketing for the purposes of extortion; prohibited interstate truckers from demanding or accepting improper unloading fees.

Required the NLRB to assert jurisdiction over all labor disputes covered by the National Labor Relations Act but permitted it to cede to the states certain cases when applicable state law was consistent with Federal law.

Permitted building trades employers to conclude bargaining agreements with unions that have not won representation elections.

Permitted both replaced strikers and those who replaced them on the job to vote in representation elections.

Required non-Communist affidavits from employers seeking access to the NLRB.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) -- Empower the Secretary of Labor to subpoena individuals and records during investigations authorized by the Act; June 12. Roll-call vote, 86-0.

Cooper -- Require unions and their officers to report to each member the same financial and organizational information that must be reported to the Secretary of Labor; June 12. Roll call, 85-0.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), as amended by Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Bar from union office for five years anyone found, after a hearing on a written record by the Secretary of Labor, to have failed to file financial and organizational information required by the Act; June 12. Roll call, 86-0.

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- For the same period, bar such persons from receiving more than \$4,000 annually from the union in salaries or fees; June 12. Voice.

Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) -- Strike out a provision exempting from financial reporting and disclosure requirements unions with less than 200 members and \$25,000 or less gross annual receipts; June 12. Roll call, 79-1.

John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) -- Direct the Secretary of Labor to have such small unions use simplified financial reporting forms but permit him to revoke this exemption for individual unions; June 12. Voice vote. Permit him to exempt them from reporting; June 16. Voice.

Pat McNamara (D Mich.) -- Bar convicted felons from union office only as long as they are ineligible to vote in their home states, instead of until one year after restoration of their voting rights; bring all felons under the ban against holding union office, instead of specified categories of felons; June 12. Voice. Perfected June 16, voice.

Gordon Allott (R Colo.) -- Make clear that conferences and associations of labor representatives, such as the Western Conference of Teamsters, are subject to the bill; June 12. Roll call, 83-2.

Allott (two amendments) -- Make false entry or destruction of union records for the purpose of obstructing justice or defrauding or misleading a union, trust fund or a trust fund beneficiary a crime under the Act; June 12. Voice votes.

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Require NLRB to assert jurisdiction in all cases arising under the National Labor Relations Act but permit it to surrender jurisdiction in certain cases to states and territories whose applicable laws are not inconsistent with Federal law; June 13. Voice.

Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- Forbid employers to loan any money and unions to loan more than \$1,500 to any union officer or employee; June 14. Voice.

H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) -- Create a Commissioner of Labor Reports within the Labor Department, to be appointed by the President with Senate approval; June 14. Voice.

Smith -- Require the Secretary of Labor to file civil suits to set aside contested union elections no later than 60 days after receiving complaint against the election; June 14. Voice.

Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) -- Require secret-ballot election of international union officers, including the three chief executives, at least once every four years and of local officers, including the three chief executives, at least once every three years; June 14. Roll call, 78-4.

Ervin -- Insure union members the right to remove officers for cause after hearing by majority vote of members in good standing; permit the Secretary of Labor to exempt from this provision any union with removal rules substantially as effective; June 14. Roll call, 47-35.

Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- Require unions holding trusteeships over locals to furnish members of the locals with the same information on trustee arrangements that is filed with the Secretary of Labor; June 16. Voice.

Mundt -- Require employers to sign non-Communist affidavits in order to gain access to the NLRB and retain a similar Taft-Hartley Act provision for union officers; June 16. Roll call, 66-20.

Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) -- Strike out entire passage, including Morse amendment (below), permitting the NLRB to order a certification election without prior hearing despite objections of the parties; June 16. Voice.

Ervin -- Permit union members to sue in Federal or state courts for recovery of misspent union funds when the union leadership fails to bring such suit; June 16. Voice.

Javits -- Require Secretary of Labor to promulgate rules for recall of union officers consistent with second Ervin amendment above; June 16. Voice.

Floor Action - 4

Allott -- Provide that persons barred from union office after conviction of violating the financial reporting sections shall be deemed "convicted" on the date of the jury verdict or its final approval by appellate court and permit them to serve until that date; June 17. Voice.

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- Permit both strikers permanently replaced and those who replace them to vote in representation elections; June 17. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- Strike from the bill language narrowing the definition of "supervisor" under the Taft-Hartley Act; June 12. Roll call, 38-47.

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Permit states and territories to regulate or prohibit strikes in public utilities even where there already is Federal regulation; June 13. Roll call, 27-60.

Ives -- Substitute for Watkins amendment (below) language to require the NLRB to assert jurisdiction in all labor disputes in its jurisdiction; June 13. Roll call, 43-46. The same amendment later was proposed by Case (R S.D.) and was agreed to (see above).

Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) -- Permit states and territories to assert jurisdiction over labor disputes the NLRB declines to handle; June 13. Roll call, 37-53.

Smith (N.J.) -- Impose fiduciary responsibility on persons handling union money and permit union members to seek relief in Federal courts against misuse or mismanagement; June 13. Roll call, 42-47.

Smith (N.J.) -- Bar access to the NLRB to unions not complying with the financial reporting provisions of the Act; June 14. Roll call, 30-53.

William F. Knowland (R Calif.), as modified by Mundt -- Require unions, on petition of 20 percent of the members, to hold secret-ballot referenda on recall of officers or changes in constitution and bylaws; limit such referenda to one per year; define "officer" of a union as anyone with governing or executive functions, regardless of title; June 14. Roll call, 31-52.

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- Provide that on petition of one third of the membership, a local union be required to call a meeting to consider removing officers for cause; June 14. Roll call, 27-52.

Mundt -- Provide that a union officer may be removed by a majority vote equal to at least 60 percent of the total votes cast when the officer was elected; June 14. Roll call, 24-58.

William A. Purtell (R Conn.) -- Deprive strikers of the protection of the National Labor Relations Act unless the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service determines that mediation would not be successful and unless a majority of the union members vote in favor of the strike by a secret ballot; June 16. Voice.

Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) -- Bar "hot cargo" contracts, strengthen existing laws against secondary boycotts, recognition picketing and organizational picketing; June 16. Roll call, 32-51.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Require a 30-day waiting period before the NLRB may order a certification election without prior hearing; June 16. Voice. Defeated when Thurmond amendment (above) was agreed to.

Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) -- Direct the Secretary of Labor, on complaint of a union member, to bring civil suit for recovery of the member's dues if union funds are not being used solely for collective bargaining and related activities; June 16. Roll call, 30-51.

Allott -- Permit members of local unions under trusteeship to bring civil suits to stop the parent union from violating its trusteeship responsibilities under the Act; June 17. Voice.

Knowland -- Bar no-strike union contract clauses unless approved by a majority of the members by secret ballot; June 17. Roll call, 32-57.

Mundt -- Require union elections to be supervised by a membership election board consisting of representatives of all candidates, but excluding the candidates themselves or union officers; June 17. Roll call, 44-45.

John L. McClellan (D Ark.) -- Strike out a provision permitting employers in the building trades industry to conclude contracts with unions that have not won a representation election; June 17. Roll call, 29-60.

Smith (N.J.) -- Permit building trades employers to make such contracts only if there is a prior history of successful collective bargaining, a substantial number of employees do not object and unions are barred from using economic coercion to force the employer to conclude the agreement; June 17. Standing vote.

Allott -- Permit the Secretary of Labor to investigate possible violations of trusteeship, financial and organizational reporting provisions without requiring that he first have probable cause to suspect a violation; June 17. Voice.

Cooper -- Strengthen the Corrupt Practices Act ban against political contributions by unions and corporations; June 17. Standing.

DEBATE -- June 12 -- Kennedy -- S 3974 would meet four of the five recommendations made by the McClellan Select Committee two months before; the bill "effectively" attacks the most serious problems. (Weekly Report p. 378)

Smith (N.J.) -- The Committee bill failed to carry out the McClellan recommendations; it would legislate in four areas covered by the McClellan group's report but ignore many of the specific recommendations.

June 13 -- Goldwater -- "It seems to me that as far as the Committee bill is concerned, the Senate...is faced with a choice between a weak, ineffective bill, a weaker, more ineffective bill, or no bill at all."

McClellan -- Of the nine major items he would have wanted in a labor bill, "the bill which is presently before the Senate deals with six."

June 14 -- Javits -- "The thing that troubles me is whether we really have any record to support dealing with trade unions differently than we deal with other bodies, such as corporations."

Allott -- "Only one-third of the 72,000 labor organizations in this country presently comply" with Taft-Hartley Act provisions granting access to the NLRB.

Morse -- There should be no attempt at "trying to run the internal affairs of unions" or having "the Federal Government take over the operations of unions."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- June 18 -- AFL-CIO President George Meany said S 3974 contained many "unworkable" provisions but should nevertheless be passed. He called for House action on S 3974 and also S 2888, the pension fund bill.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) said he didn't know what the House would do about S 2888 and S 3974. House Education and Labor subcommittees have been holding hearings on S 2888 and proposals similar to S 3974 for several weeks and the Committee has not scheduled final action on any labor measures through the end of June. (Weekly Report p. 708)

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION

The House June 19, by a 361-18 roll-call vote, passed a bill (HR 12858) appropriating \$1,077,827,200 for public works carried out by the Army Corps of Engineers, the Interior Department and the Tennessee Valley Authority. (For voting, see chart p. 810)

The bill included funds for work on 45 projects for which the Budget Bureau had not requested appropriations. It also made appropriations, on a conditional basis, for several projects that would be authorized in a revised rivers and harbors bill (S 3910) that has not yet been cleared for the President. (See p. 776)

Four amendments to the bill were adopted. Two were routine committee amendments adding \$1,340,000 to the Engineers' funds. The others added \$1,370,000 for Engineer construction and \$1 million to the Upper Colorado River Basin fund.

BACKGROUND -- The bill was reported (H Rept 1864) June 9 by the House Appropriations Committee, which recommended \$1,074,117,200. Although the total was \$1,898,800 under the President's requests the Engineers were given \$21,529,000 more than was requested and the Interior Department was cut. The largest decrease was \$20.4 million for loans to build small irrigation projects and new distribution systems on Federal projects, authorized by PL 984 and PL 130, 84th Congress. The Committee allowed only \$4.8 million for loans, on the grounds that it would not grant lump sum appropriations for the program and that only one irrigation project had been cleared by the proper legislative committee. (1956 Almanac p. 505)

The Committee criticized the Administration for its "purposeful stretch-out in construction schedules" by the Army and Interior Department and said it rejected original budget requests because they "represented an illogical and uneconomic construction program at a time when a generally depressed economic situation throughout the country clearly dictated a different approach." The Engineers and Reclamation Bureau, at the Committee's request, later upped their construction requests by \$125 million and \$70,823,000 respectively.

The Committee criticized "super-salesmanship" by some Army Engineers who "whip up local enthusiasm" for projects that do not justify Federal construction.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 12858 appropriated:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Cemeterial expenses	\$ 6,915,000
Corps of Engineers	775,509,000
Subtotal	\$ 782,424,000

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation	\$ 246,739,200
Bonneville Power Admn.	30,104,000
Southeastern Power Admn.	735,000
Southwestern Power Admn.	975,000
Subtotal	\$ 278,553,200

Tennessee Valley Authority	\$ 16,850,000
TOTAL	\$1,077,827,200

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Frank J. Becker (R N.Y.) -- Add \$1,370,000 for construction by the Army Engineers (with the intention that it be used for the not-yet-authorized Fire Island Inlet, N.Y., beach erosion; Irondequoit Bay, N.Y., dredging and Eel River, Calif., flood control projects); June 19. Voice vote.

Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) -- Add \$1 million to the Upper Colorado River Basin fund to resume work on the Paonia, Colo. project; June 19. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Robert Hale (R Maine) -- Provide \$25,000 for a survey of the Portland harbor channel; June 18. Standing vote, 39-73.

DeWitt S. Hyde (R Md.) -- Increase by \$300,000 funds for Potomac River survey; June 18. Voice.

Charles S. Gubser (R Calif.) -- Provide \$35,000 for Guadalupe, Calif., survey; June 18. Voice.

Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) -- Provide \$1 million for a tunnel and roads for the proposed Summersville Reservoir; June 18. Voice.

John Taber (R N.Y.) -- Limit the reservoir capacity of McGee Bend Dam, Texas; June 19. Standing, 38-95.

Charles Raper Jonas (R N.C.) -- Prohibit construction of Navajo Dam, N.M., until Navajo irrigation project is authorized; June 19. Standing, 26-58.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

The House June 16 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 10969) extending for two years, through June 30, 1960, the Defense Production Act of 1950. Extension of the act was termed imperative for the maintenance of production schedules on missile and other defense procurement programs. The act gives to the President power to establish priorities for defense contracts, limited power to allocate materials for defense purposes and authority to guarantee loans for defense needs.

BACKGROUND -- The House Banking and Currency Committee June 12 reported HR 10969 (H Rept 1873), and the Senate Committee June 13 reported an identical bill (S 3323 -- S Rept 1708). (Weekly Report p. 737)

EXCISE, CORPORATE TAXES

The Senate June 18 began debate on a bill (HR 12695) extending for an additional year certain corporate and excise tax rates. An amendment by Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) that would have cut taxes by \$6 billion annually was rejected by a roll-call vote of 23-65. To accomplish the cut, Douglas proposed to cut personal income taxes by \$50 per person, reduce or repeal certain excise taxes and reduce taxes on small business. (For voting see chart p. 814; also Weekly Report p. 367)

The Senate, as it continued debate June 19, rejected by a 32-59 roll call an amendment by Pat McNamara (D Mich.) to repeal the 10 percent tax on autos and the 8 percent parts and accessories tax, and cut in half the 10 percent tax on trucks and buses.

Then the Senate, by roll-call votes of 59-25 and 50-35, agreed to two amendments by George A. Smathers (D Fla.) to repeal the 3 percent tax on freight transportation and the 10 percent tax on passenger transportation.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Finance Committee June 12 recommended extension of the taxes in its report (S Rept 1703). The bill was passed by the House June 5 by voice vote. (Weekly Report p. 727)

RIVERS AND HARBORS

The Senate June 17 and the House June 18 passed slightly different versions of a new river and harbor bill (S 3910) that would replace an earlier bill (S 497) vetoed April 15 by President Eisenhower. (Weekly Report p. 489) The nearly \$1.6 billion bill was sent to conference to iron out differences on five of its approximately 150 projects. In most, but not all, respects, the bill amended projects in the earlier bill which met with Mr. Eisenhower's objections. Senators said the Budget Bureau "acquiesced" to all items in the bill.

The House June 19 passed a public works bill (HR 12858) appropriating funds for several projects in S 3910. (See p. 775)

SENATE ACTION

The Senate June 17 passed S 3910, with committee amendments, by a 75-1 roll-call vote. (For voting see chart p. 814) It authorized \$1,556,230,500.

BACKGROUND -- The bill was reported (S Rept 1710) June 14 by the Senate Public Works Committee, which cut authorizations in the vetoed bill by \$35 million and increased, on a number of projects, the contributions to be made by local interests, as recommended by the Administration. (See chart, Weekly Report p. 579) The Committee eliminated Buchanan and Hidden Reservoirs, Calif., for which S 497 had authorized \$10,900,000 and \$12,500,000, respectively, and the proposed Sherwood Reservoir, Okla., which the Budget Bureau estimated would cost \$56,245,000. On the three new hurricane-flood control projects and the water hyacinth eradication program, the Committee compromised with the Budget Bureau and agreed on a 30 percent contribution by local interests instead of the 50 percent favored by the Bureau.

The Committee added three projects that had not been in S 497: Josias River, Maine, navigation project (\$258,400); Turtle Creek, Pa., flood control (\$13,417,000); and Williamson, W.Va., flood control (\$625,000). It revised, and made into a new Title III, a section authorizing storage for water supply in Army Engineer and Bureau of Reclamation projects.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1958 (Title I of S 3910) authorized:

Navigation projects (53)	\$ 173,814,000
Beach erosion projects (14)	11,627,700
Eradication of water hyacinths	4,725,000
Upper Fox River, Wis.	300,000
Calumet-Sag project, Ill.	9,884,000
Ill. and Miss. Canal	2,000,000
Subtotal	\$ 202,350,700

The Flood Control Act of 1958 (Title II of the bill) authorized:

New projects and modifications (65)	\$ 495,579,800
Increased basin authorizations (12)	608,300,000
Oroville Dam, Calif.	(est.) 50,000,000
Missouri River Basin,	
Dept. of Interior	200,000,000
Subtotal	\$1,353,879,800
TOTAL	\$1,556,230,500

AMENDMENT REJECTED

J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Reinstated provision authorizing planning for power and other work on Gilbert and Lone Rock Reservoirs, Ark.; June 17. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- June 17 -- Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), floor manager for the bill -- With the committee amendments, "every project in the bill is either approved or ...acquiesced in by the Bureau of the Budget." The Committee was told that unless the Gilbert and Lone Rock projects and the Sherwood Reservoir, Okla., "were taken out, this bill would be vetoed."

Edward Martin (R Pa.) -- "So far as I can see, the bill now meets all" the President's objections.

HOUSE ACTION

The House June 18 passed its committee version of S 3910 by a 374-17 roll-call vote. (For voting see chart p. 810) The action was taken under suspension of the rules, which prohibits amendments from the floor. The bill provided \$1,215,000 less than the Senate version.

BACKGROUND -- The House Public Works Committee June 17 reported HR 12955 (H Rept 1894), which was almost identical to S 3910. It omitted the \$1,570,000 Gila River, Ariz., project that the Senate included. The Budget Bureau previously had disapproved it for lack of a report from the Chief of Army Engineers but the report was received June 10. On four other projects, Navarro Mills Reservoir, Texas; Saline River, Ill.; Hendry County, Fla. and Greenville Harbor, Miss., the Committee disagreed with Senate provisions on the costs to be borne by local interests.

DEBATE -- June 18 -- William C. Cramer (R Fla.) -- Was glad that the "legislative logjam" over the vetoed bill was broken and the "pork" trimmed so that "many good projects...can go forward on a sound...basis."

B.F. Sisk (D Calif.) -- Deletion of the Buchanan and Hidden Dam projects in his district meant "surrender of the legitimate and proper authority of Congress to a power-hungry Bureau of the Budget." The projects were endorsed by the Army Engineers but the Bureau "quibbles over what Federal agency should build" them.

D.C. APPROPRIATIONS

The House June 18 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate without amendment a bill (HR 12948) carrying fiscal 1959 appropriations of \$203,276,100 for the government of the District of Columbia. Of the total, only \$22,860,600 would be a Federal payment to the District with the remaining funds financed out of D.C. revenues. The bill also contained Federal loan authorizations of \$8,600,000.

The Federal payment was broken down into \$20 million for the general fund, \$431,600 for the highway fund, \$1,732,000 for the water fund, and \$697,000 for the sanitary fund. Although PL 451, enacted June 6, 1958, raised the authorized Federal payment to \$32 million, the Appropriations Committee acted on the previous \$23 million authorization.

BACKGROUND -- The House Appropriations Committee June 13 reported the bill (H Rept 1879) with a recommendation that the general fund payment be cut \$5 million below the President's \$25 million request and that \$200,000 be added to the water fund. The two other payments were approved as requested. The group recommended a cut of \$11.9 million in the requested D.C. budget and urged repeal of the "inequitable" 1 percent sales tax on food.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES' FUNDS

Congress June 17 cleared for final action by the President the General Government Matters Appropriations bill (HR 10589) providing \$15,679,870 with which to pay the President, maintain the White House and operate other executive agencies in fiscal 1959. Final approval came when the Senate withdrew two amendments which the House earlier the same day had disagreed to. These amendments would have cut the President's Emergency Fund appropriation from the \$1 million voted by the House to \$275,000 and made available the unobligated balance from fiscal 1958.

Two Senate amendments agreed to by the House increased by \$71,000 the appropriation for the Office of Defense Mobilization and by \$50,000 the amount for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. (Weekly Report p. 764)

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 10589 as cleared by Congress:

Executive Office of the President	
President's compensation	\$ 150,000
White House Office	2,051,970
Special Projects	1,500,000
Executive mansion and grounds	415,400
Bureau of the Budget	4,205,000
Council of Economic Advisers	375,000
National Security Council	700,000
Office of Defense Mobilization	2,285,000
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization	57,500
Subtotal	\$11,739,870
Funds appropriated to the President's	
Emergency Fund	\$ 1,000,000
American Battle Monuments Commission	1,250,000
Civil Rights Commission	750,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	565,000
Subversive Activities Control Board	375,000
TOTAL	\$15,679,870

EXPORT CONTROLS

The House June 16 passed by voice vote and sent to the White House a bill (S 3093) extending for two years, until June 30, 1960, the Export Control Act of 1949, which was due to expire June 30, 1958. The act, administered by the Secretary of Commerce, authorizes the regulation of exports of scarce and strategic commodities, both to protect the domestic economy and to safeguard national security. The act requires licensing for export of certain strategic materials, and currently covers nickel metal, some nickel scrap, varieties of industrial diamonds, rerolling rails and Salk polio vaccine. Passage was followed by tabling of a similar House bill (HR 10127).

BACKGROUND -- The Senate April 22 passed S 3093 and the House Banking and Currency Committee March 10 reported HR 10127 (H Rept 1487). (Weekly Report p. 525)

DEBATE -- June 16 -- Glenard P. Lipscomb (R Calif.) -- The Commerce Department should consult with all other Government agencies involved concerning the effect of its export policy on domestic and foreign policies.

RECREATION SURVEY

The House June 16 passed by voice vote an amended bill (S 846) establishing a bipartisan National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission and authorizing a \$2.5 million survey of land and water recreational facilities. The Senate June 17 concurred in House amendments, sending the bill to the White House.

BACKGROUND -- S 846 was passed by the Senate in 1957 and reported Feb. 25, 1958, by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. The report (H Rept 1386) said a "phenomenal" increase in the use and need of outdoor recreation resources had been coupled with an "alarming decrease" in their quantity and quality, and that the "piecemeal planning, neglect, and indifference" of the past no longer could be sanctioned. (Weekly Report p. 258)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the White House, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Act:

Authorized creation of a bipartisan, 15-member Commission to survey recreation resources, composed of two majority and two minority members each from the Senate and House Interior and Insular Affairs Committees, and seven Presidential-appointed citizens.

Authorized a \$2.5 million appropriation for the survey; directed the Commission to report by Sept. 1, 1961, on outdoor recreation requirements for the years 1976 and 2000, and to cease functioning within a year of its report.

Established an advisory council to the Commission, composed of Government liaison officers and 25 Commission-appointed advisors.

HOUSE DEBATE -- June 16 -- H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Hoped the Commission would put special emphasis on stream pollution.

Donald W. Nicholson (R Mass.) -- Was "very suspicious" of the bill because it might allow "the taking over of land without stating the metes and bounds."

Clair Engle (D Calif.) -- S 846 was a "constructive proposal" to inject order into "increasingly chaotic" recreation programs.

FEDERAL RESERVE AUTHORITY

The House June 16 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 12586) extending for two years, until June 30, 1960, the authority of the Federal Reserve banks to purchase direct from the Treasury up to \$5 billion in securities. The authority serves as a fiscal mechanism to meet temporary Treasury shortages. (Weekly Report p. 795)

BACKGROUND -- The House Banking and Currency Committee June 13 reported HR 12586 (H Rept 1880), and said although it represented a "broad power, properly used it is a very useful one." The report said that since the authority's uses were not limited by law, the Secretary of the Treasury should study "the desirability of spelling out such criteria in the law," and submit his recommendations before a further extension was requested.

DEBATE -- June 16 -- Wright Patman (D Texas) -- His only criticism of the authority was that "it has not been used in the public interest."

Henry O. Talle (R Iowa) -- The authority "has been used very sparingly" in only nine of the 16 years since the 1942 law, and on only two days in 1958, March 17 and 18. The purpose "is to tide the Treasury over for short periods when its cash balance is low."

Special Report

ANALYSIS OF KEY HOUSE VOTE ON RECIPROCAL TRADE

Analysis of the showdown vote in the House June 11 on the reciprocal trade program (Weekly Report p. 768, RC 40), when the recommittal motion was rejected, 146-268 (D 61-160; R 85-108), shows the following:

- A majority of Members from each region -- East, South, Midwest, and West -- voted against recommittal.

- Although the largest bloc of votes for recommittal came from the South (48), more Southern Members (63) voted against recommittal.

- Midwest Republicans split evenly -- 40 for and 40 against -- on this key vote.

- A total of 57 Members who had supported the recommittal move in 1955 voted against the June 11 motion. By contrast, only 17 Members who had opposed recommittal in 1955 voted for it in 1958.

- Of 54 Members who were not in the House in 1955, 39 voted against recommittal, 13 for. Two were absent.

- On final passage (RC 41,317-98), 48 Members who had voted to recommit (and kill) the bill voted "yea."

Breakdowns

On the June 11 recommittal vote, 414 Representatives cast "yea" or "nay" ballots. Fifteen Members were absent -- 10 Democrats: Denton (Ind.), Gregory (Ky.), Griffiths (Mich.), Shuford (N.C.), Buckley (N.Y.), Morris (Okla.), Porter (Ore.), Loser (Tenn.), Dies (Texas), Robeson (Va.); and five Republicans: Auchincloss (N.J.), Dorn, Kearney and Radwan (N.Y.), and Jenkins (Ohio). Rep. D. R. Matthews (D Fla.) voted "present," while Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) did not vote. (Four House seats are vacant.) By region, the vote broke as follows:

	For Recommittal			Against Recommittal		
	Dem.	GOP	Total	Dem.	GOP	Total
East	13	29	42	39	43	82
South	42	6	48	59	4	63
Midwest	2	40	42	42	40	82
West	4	10	14	20	21	41
Totals	61	85	146	160	108	268

In 1955, a motion to recommit the trade agreements bill was defeated, 199-206 (D 80-140; R 119-66). (See 1955 Almanac p. 138.) Comparison of that vote with the June 11 vote shows the extent of switches.

	Dem.	GOP	Total
For recommittal, 1955 & 1958	40	76	116
Against in 1955, for in 1958	13	4	17
New members, for in 1958	8	5	13
Total for recommittal	61	85	146
Against recommittal, 1955 & 1958	115	57	172
For in 1955, against in 1958	24	33	57
New members, against in 1958	21	18	39
Total against recommittal	160	108	268

These figures show that among Members who switched positions between 1955 and 1958, Republicans produced a net gain of 29 votes against recommittal, and Democrats a net gain of 11 votes against recommittal. Following are the Members who switched positions:

For recommittal in 1955, against in 1958 (57):

- Democrats (24): Selden (Ala.), Engle (Calif.), Aspinall and Rogers (Colo.), Thompson and Willis (La.), Boland and Donohue (Mass.), Carnahan (Mo.), Metcalf (Mont.), Sieminski (N.J.), O'Brien (N.Y.), Durham (N.C.), Walter, Barrett, Byrne and Green (Pa.), Forand (R.I.), Kilday, Rutherford and Wright (Texas), Abbitt, Jennings and Tuck (Va.)

- Republicans (33): Rhodes (Ariz.), Allen, Gubser, Hosmer, Lipscomb, and McDonough (Calif.), Chenoweth and Hill (Colo.), McVey (Ill.), Devereux and Hyde (Md.), Curtis and Wigglesworth (Mass.), Meader (Mich.), Curtis (Mo.), Merrow (N.H.), Widnall (N.J.), Becker, Miller, Riehman, Williams, Fino and Ray (N.Y.), Burdick (N.D.), Schenck (Ohio), Bush, Corbett, James, Mumma, and Stauffer (Pa.), Dixon (Utah), Prouty (Vt.), Poff (Va.). (Stauffer was not in the House in 1955, but stood with protectionists in the 1953 voting).

Against recommittal in 1955, for in 1958 (17):

- Democrats (13): Grant, Huddleston and Roberts (Ala.), Sisk (Calif.), Preston and Vinson (Ga.), Abernethy, Whitten and Winstead (Miss.), Clark (Pa.), McMillan (S.C.), Beckworth and Burleson (Texas). (Beckworth was not in the House in 1955, but opposed protectionists in key votes on the trade program from 1945 to 1951.)

- Republicans (4): Allen (Ill.), Wilson (Ind.), St. George (N.Y.), and Krueger (N.D.).

House delegations of 13 states voted solidly for or against recommittal. Those voting for: Georgia (10 Members), Idaho (2), South Carolina (6), and West Virginia (6). Those voting against: Arizona (2), Arkansas (6), Colorado (4), Louisiana (7), Maryland (7), Missouri (11), Montana (2), Nebraska (4), and New Hampshire (2).

Final Passage

It is not uncommon for some Congressmen to vote for restrictive amendments to pending legislation, and then to vote for final passage. For the record, the following 48 Members voted June 11 to kill the trade bill by recommittal, then voted for final passage.

- Democrats (22): Grant, Huddleston and Roberts (Ala.), Sisk (Calif.), Haley and Sikes (Fla.), Blitch, Brown, Landrum, Pilcher, Preston and Vinson (Ga.), Pfof (Idaho), Gray (Ill.), Perkins (Ky.), Macdonald (Mass.), Montoya (N.M.), Steed (Okla.), Beckworth, Burleson, Dowdy and Teague (Texas).

- Republicans (26): Scudder, Wilson and Hiestand (Calif.), Cretella (Conn.), Vursell and Collier (Ill.), Beamer, Harvey, Nimitz and Wilson (Ind.), George and Rees (Kan.), Bates (Mass.), Andersen (Minn.), Osmers (N.J.), Taylor, Bosch and Latham (N.Y.), Krueger (N.D.), Baumhart (Ohio), Belcher (Okla.), Fenton (Pa.), Baker (Tenn.), Alger (Texas), Dawson (Utah), Horan (Wash.).

CONGRESSIONAL STATUS OF IKE'S PROGRAM

As the 85th Congress entered the final stretch, an analysis of President Eisenhower's 1958 legislative requests showed that, as of June 12, this session of Congress had given final approval to 20, or 9 percent, of the 221 requests. All but 53 requests, or 24 percent, had received Congressional attention in one form or another. Twenty-eight requests were rejected by committee or floor action but, in a mid-session analysis, such committee rejections could be revived by floor amendments.

Congressional Quarterly based the President's legislative score on a detailed study of each message he sent to Congress. Some of these messages contained more than one legislative request, some requests were made in previous years and some had received Congressional action during the first session of the 85th Congress. CQ listed only those requests made in 1958. Those which had been made previously have been marked. Where there had been 1957 action on a 1958 request CQ noted, since bills introduced during the first session remain alive to the end of the second session. (For a breakdown of individual requests see p. 2 through 7).

During a comparable year, 1956, when the second session of the 84th Congress was controlled by the Democrats, Congress by June 20 had approved 34 of the President's 217 requests to give him a score of 16 percent. Six requests had been rejected and 34 had received no action.

Status of Requests

Here is the status, as of June 12, 1958, of the President's 221 legislative requests. The percentage following each listing shows what portion it comprises of the total:

- 20 requests had been finally approved by both House and Senate and are either law or awaiting the President's signature (9 percent).
- 10 requests had passed both the House and the Senate but had not cleared a conference to resolve differences between the two chambers (4.5 percent).
- 37 requests had passed either the House or the Senate but not both (16.7 percent).
- 15 requests had been reported from committee to the floor of either the House or the Senate but had not come up for a vote (6.8 percent).
- 58 requests had received committee hearing but had not been reported to the floor (26.2 percent).
- 53 requests had received no action at all (24 percent).
- 28 requests had received a set-back, either through an unfavorable floor vote or rejection within committee (12.7 percent).

The year-end Eisenhower legislative batting averages in the Republican-led 83rd Congress (1953-54), the Democratic-led 84th Congress (1955-56), and the first session of the Democratic-led 85th Congress (1957):

Year	Proposals Submitted	Approved By Congress	Approval Score
1953	44	32	72.7%
1954	232	150	64.7
1955	207	96	46.3
1956	225	103	45.7
1957	206	76	36.9

Key

The sources of President Eisenhower's 1958 legislative requests follow with the Congressional Quarterly symbol for each, its date, and the Weekly Report page on which it is covered:

Symbol	Source, Message	Date	Page
A	State of the Union	Jan. 9	29
B	Budget	Jan. 13	49
C	Outline of Military and Civilian Pay Adjustments	Jan. 14	
D	Agricultural Message	Jan. 16	97
E	Economic Report	Jan. 20	99
F	Labor	Jan. 23	134
G	Education	Jan. 27	136
H	Reciprocal Trade	Jan. 30	162
I	Special Postal Program	Feb. 11	200
J	Special Economic	Feb. 12	200
K	Mutual Security	Feb. 19	214
L	Press Conference	Feb. 28	250
M	Knowland-Martin letter	March 8	317
N	Unemployment compensation extension	March 25	394
O	Advance procurement funds	March 26	393
P	Space program	April 2	424
Q	Defense Reorganization	April 3	460
R	Rivers-Harbors Veto	April 15	489
S	Automobile Imports	April 16	490
T	Railroad Program	April 22	519
U	Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958	April 24	546
V	Rivers-Harbors Letter to Knowland-Martin	April 26	547
W	Letter to Rayburn on Federal-State Action Committee	May 14	654

Boxscore Ground Rules

Only specific requests for legislative action submitted to Congress by the President were tabulated for the Boxscore. Excluded from the list of legislative requests were proposals advocated by officials of the executive branch, but not specifically by the President; measures that the President endorsed but did not request; suggestions that Congress consider or study particular topics, if no legislative action was requested; nominations.

Almost all appropriation requests were excluded because they are a yearly occurrence and provide the funds necessary to carry out regular functions of the Government. But CQ included several appropriation requests the President designated at key points of certain programs, and which were submitted in special messages (rather than in the budget).

Because requests for approval of treaties carry over from one Congress to the next, CQ listed all unratified treaties sent to the Senate by Mr. Eisenhower from 1953 on.

The number of requests is a fair, but necessarily somewhat arbitrary, count of the Presidential proposals. Requests can be totaled in many ways. Though not all the President's proposals were equally important, CQ makes no attempt to weigh them. But a rough, automatic weighting results from major requests usually having several points.

Congress does not always vote "yes" or "no" on a Presidential proposal. CQ carefully evaluates compromises to determine if the result is closer to approval or to rejection of the President's request.

Symbols

- ✓ **Favorable Action**
X **Unfavorable Action**
H **Hearings Held or Underway**
Congressional Inaction Would Constitute Favorable Action
* **Request Previously Submitted and Denied.**

Agriculture

1. Extend Titles I and II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480) until June 30, 1959. (D)
2. Authorize additional \$1.5 billion for expenses and losses sustained in sale of farm surpluses for foreign currency. (D)
3. Terminate the acreage reserve program at the end of the 1958 crop year. (D)
4. Strengthen the conservation reserve program by authorizing an additional \$125 million for calendar year 1959. (D)
5. Authorize price supports within a range of 60 to 90 percent of parity for wheat, corn, cotton, rice, and peanuts to be determined administratively within guidelines already established by law for practically all other commodities. (D)
6. Authorize price supports within the same range for tobacco. (D)
7. Authorize price supports within the same range for dairy products. (D)
8. Eliminate the escalator clauses governing price supports on basic commodities under the Agricultural Act of 1949. (D)
9. Base price supports for cotton on the average quality of the crop. (D)
10. Eliminate acreage allotments for corn. (D)
11. Provide authority to increase acreage allotments for cotton, wheat, rice, peanuts, and tobacco up to 50 percent above the levels determined by existing formulas. (D)
12. Enlarge the Commodity Credit Corporation Advisory Board from 5 to 7 members and require Senate confirmation of its members. (D)
13. Extend the powers of the Advisory Board to advising the Secretary of Agriculture in the exercise of the wider discretionary authority requested for determining both acreage allotments and price support levels. (D)
14. Extend the National Wool Act. (D)
15. Extend the school milk program after its expiration date of June 30, 1958. (D)
16. Restrict cost-sharing in the conservation program to those practices which achieve longer lasting conservation benefits. (D)
17. *Require the states to meet at least 25 percent of the cost of certain future emergency disaster relief programs for agriculture. (D)
18. Revise the distribution formula under Title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to permit the allocation of a larger amount of loan funds to acute disaster areas. (E)
19. Approve legislation to assist both electric and telephone borrowers to obtain financing from private sources where the security is adequate and loans can be repaid in a reasonable time. (D)
20. Enact legislation to encourage private investors to make more insured farm real estate loans. (D)

Education and Welfare

EDUCATION

1. Enact an expanded program of \$140 million for the National Science Foundation to expand basic research and improve and extend science education. (G)
2. Authorize a program of Federal scholarships for able high school students who lack financial means to go to college. (G)
3. Authorize matching grants to the states to encourage improved state and local testing programs to identify potential abilities of students at an early stage in their education. (G)
4. Authorize matching grants to the states to encourage strengthening of counseling and guidance services on the local, high school level and in colleges and universities. (G)
5. Authorize matching Federal grants to the states to improve and expand the teaching of science and mathematics. (G)
6. Authorize the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to provide graduate fellowships to encourage more students to prepare for college teaching careers. (G)
7. Authorize the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to provide Federal grants, on a matching basis, to assist institutions of higher education in expanding their graduate school capacity. (G)

	HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION	SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION	SENATE FLOOR ACTION	FINAL OUTCOME	PUBLIC LAW NUMBER
	1	2	3	4	5
PL 480)	H		✓	✓	
uses for	H		✓	✓	
	✓	✓	✓	✓	459
r calen-	X	X	✓	✓	459
n, rice,	X	X	X	X	
law for	X	X	X	X	
e Agri-	H		H		
	H		H		
acco up	H		H		
require	H		H		
exercise	H		H		
ents and	H		✓		
	H		✓		
lasting				✓	
disaster			H		
permit					
om pri-					
ne, (D)					
ans, (B)					
nd basic	✓	✓	✓	✓	
financial	H		H		
ograms	H		H		
uidance	H		H		
science	H		H		
ships to	H		H		
match-					
capacity.	H		H		

8. Authorize the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to provide a four-year program to support special centers in colleges and universities for instruction in foreign languages not commonly taught in the U.S. and to support institutes for those already teaching foreign languages. (G)
9. Authorize the Office of Education to make grants to state educational agencies to improve collection of statistical data about the status and progress of education. (G)
10. Limit Federal participation in the nation's educational processes to four years. (G)
11. Reduce and then terminate grants for operation of schools in Federally affected areas and restrict current assistance to instances where Federal personnel both live and work on Federal property. (B)
12. *Enact temporary legislation under which the Federal Government can help medical and dental schools build teaching facilities. (B)

HOUSING

- | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| 1. Raise the allowable maximum of outstanding FHA-insured loans by \$3 billion for each of the next 5 years. (B) | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 442 |
| 2. Increase to \$30,000 the maximum mortgage amount on owner-occupied housing. (B) | | | H | | | |
| 3. Increase the maximum amount of mortgage insured by FHA from \$10,000 to \$12,000 for single-family homes in high cost areas. (B) | | | H | | | |
| 4. Enact legislation to revise ceilings on interest rates and remove discount controls on Federal Housing Administration insured mortgages. (E) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 364 |
| 5. Remove interest-rate limitations on FHA-insured loans for rental projects. (J) | | | H | | | |
| 6. Remove interest-rate limitations on FHA-insured loans for cooperative housing. (J) | | | H | | | |
| 7. Liberalize special provisions in existing programs of housing for the elderly and consolidate them into a separate rental housing program for the elderly. (B) | | | H | | | |
| 8. Require states and localities to provide an increasing share of urban renewal project costs. (B) | | | H | | | |
| 9. Change existing formula under which the local agency pays for one-third and Federal capital grants pay for the remaining two-thirds of the net project cost, to one providing for annual reductions so that by fiscal 1962 the Government will contribute not more than 50 percent of the costs of the local projects. (B) | | | H | | | |
| 10. Authorize local communities to share costs of community planning programs from the beginning. (B) | | | H | | | |
| 11. Authorize program funds now for fiscal 1959 and each of the succeeding five fiscal years to give positive assurance to states and cities concerning the urban renewal program. (B) | | | H | | | |
| 12. Extend current authorization for 70,000 units of public housing. (B) | | | H | | | |
| 13. Authorize \$200 million for college housing program in fiscal 1959. (B) | | | H | | | |
| 14. *Encourage private financing for college housing by raising current interest rates. (B) | | | H | | | |
| 15. Prohibit direct loans on college housing where private funds are available on reasonable terms. (B) | | | H | | | |
| 16. Authorize Federal guaranties of college housing obligations which do not have Federal tax exemption. (B) | | | H | | | |
| 17. Repeal requirement that all mortgage purchase commitments made by the Federal National Mortgage Assn. be made at par value. (B) | X | X | X | X | X | |

WELFARE

- | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| 1. Modify formulas for public assistance and gradually reduce Federal participation in financing of the program. (B) | | | | | | |
| 2. *Increase amount and duration of unemployment insurance benefits and extend coverage to firms with one to three workers, to employees in Puerto Rico and to state and local government employees. (E) | | | | | | |
| 3. Transfer construction of waste treatment facilities from Federal Government to the states. (B) | H | | | | | |
| 4. Authorize a 50 percent increase in the number of weeks unemployed persons could draw unemployment benefits. (N) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 441 |
| 5. Provide nonoccupational temporary disability insurance for state and territorial employees where programs have not been established. (E) | | | H | | | |
| 6. *Provide long-term financing on a self-supporting basis for railroad retirement system. (B) | | | H | | | |
| 7. *Enact legislation to recover Federal overpayments to the railroad retirement account and apply them to meet general budget liabilities to the old age and survivors insurance trust fund for military benefits. (B) | | | H | | | |
| 8. *Assist the states to meet costs of civil defense organizations. (B) | H | | | | | |
| 9. Give state governments a greater share of the responsibility for the promotion and regulation of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, particularly in the fields of health and safety. (W) | | | | | | |

OTHER

- | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1. Modify Federal program of hospital construction grants to meet only the most urgent needs. (B) | H | | | | | |
| 2. Transfer vocational education program from Federal Government to the states. (B) | H | | | | | |
| 3. Authorize Federal Government to relinquish a portion of local telephone service tax now collected to the states simultaneously with transfer of vocational education and waste treatment programs. (B) | H | | | | | |

Foreign Policy

FOREIGN AID

- | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| 1. Authorize \$1.8 billion for military assistance for fiscal 1959. (K) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 2. Authorize \$835 million for defense support in fiscal 1959. (K) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 3. Appropriate \$625 million for the Development Loan Fund for fiscal 1959. (K) | H | | | | | |
| 4. Incorporate the Development Loan Fund and set up a Board of Directors to act as a governing body and assure coordination with foreign policy objectives, thus making fund a separate entity. (K) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |

1	2	3	4	5	6
✓	✓	✓	✓		
✓	✓	✓	✓		
✓	✓	✓	✓		
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	452

- [illegible]

[illegible]

- | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| ✓ | | ✓ | | | | |
| ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 424 |
| X | X | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 352 |

[illegible][illegible]

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|--|--|----|--|--|
| | | HH | | |
|--|--|----|--|--|

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[illegible]

- | | |
|---|---|
| H | ✓ |
| H | X |
| H | X |
| H | ✓ |
| H | X |

	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Approve legislation authorizing an item veto of appropriation bills. (B)						
4. *Amend Government Corporation Control Act to provide Federal budget and audit control of Government corporations authorized to use Federal funds. (B)	H					
5. Extend authority for General Services Administration and Post Office Department to enter into lease-purchase contracts. (B)	X	X	X	X		
6. Repeal Section 601 of PL 155, 82nd Congress, concerning real estate transactions, as unconstitutional. (B)						
7. *Adopt Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958 so that the functions of the Federal Civil Defense Administration and the Office of Defense Mobilization would be transferred to the President and central authority vested in him. (U)			H			
8. Update existing statutes assigning responsibilities for the central coordination and direction of non-military defense programs and vest central authority in the President. (B)						
9. Authorize not more than \$4 million to assist in construction of facilities for the Eighth Olympic Winter Games in the U.S. in 1960. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	365
10. Appropriate immediately \$840 million to make available to civilian agencies of the Government one-half of the amounts estimated in the 1959 budget for supplies and equipment chargeable to fiscal 1959 appropriations. (O)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	386

POST OFFICE, FEDERAL WORKERS

1. *Raise postal rates for letters, publications and advertising mail. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	426
2. Establish a five-cent postage rate on all except local letters. (B)			✓	✓	X	
3. Authorize a \$2 billion program to modernize the obsolete physical plant of the Post Office Department over the next three to five years. (I)			✓	✓	✓	426
4. *Discontinue Postal Savings System. (B)	✓					
5. Increase pay for all grades of postal workers by at least 6 percent. (C)	✓		✓	✓	✓	426
6. Increase pay for all grades of classified Federal employees by at least 6 percent. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓		
7. Grant higher percentage pay increases to middle and top bracket levels of Federal employees. (C)	X	X	✓	✓	X	
8. Remove altogether the statutory limitations on the number of Federal positions in the highest pay grades. (B)	X	X	X	X	X	
9. Provide pay incentives for those workers who demonstrate marked proficiency in doing their work. (C)	X	X	X	X	X	
10. Authorize the employment of new postal employees up to the middle of the range within existing grades, in high pay localities, rather than at the lowest step of each grade. (C)	X	X	X	X	X	
11. Provide pay increases for Foreign Service Act employees. (C)	✓	✓				
12. Provide pay increases for employees of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration. (C)	✓	✓				
13. *Authorize training programs for Government workers outside the employing agency. (B)	H		✓	✓		
14. *Enact legislation to provide for each employing agency to bear its share of the cost of accident compensation benefits. (B)						

SPACE

1. Establish the National Aeronautics and Space Agency and authorize it to conduct research into the problems of flight within and outside the earth's atmosphere. (P)	✓	✓	✓			
2. Give the Agency power to conduct research projects in its own facilities or by contract with other qualified organizations. (P)	✓	✓	✓			
3. Give the Agency authority to fix the compensation of its employees at rates reasonably competitive with those paid by other employers for comparable work without regard to the provisions of existing classification laws. (P)	✓	✓	✓			
4. Provide for transfer to the Agency of such functions, activities and facilities of other departments and agencies as may be found to be appropriate for administration by the new Agency subject to concurrence of heads of affected agencies and approval of the President. (P)	✓	✓	✓			
5. Establish a National Aeronautics and Space Board, to be appointed by the President. (P)	✓	✓	✓			

TERRITORIES, D.C.

1. *Grant statehood to Hawaii. (B)	H		✓			
2. *Grant statehood to Alaska, subject to area limitations and defense needs. (B)	✓	✓	✓			
3. *Permit citizens of the District of Columbia to elect local officials. (B)				H		
4. *Permit D.C. citizens to vote in Federal elections. (B)				H		
5. *Provide for a delegate in the House of Representatives for the District of Columbia. (B)				H		
6. *Bring District of Columbia Unemployment insurance provisions up to the standards recommended for the states. (E)						
7. Establish a system of benefits for D.C. workers temporarily disabled from non-occupational causes. (E)						

Taxes and Economic Policy

TAXES

1. Continue income taxes at existing rates. (B)	✓	✓	✓			
2. Continue for one year existing excise taxes. (B)	✓	✓	✓			
3. Continue for one year existing corporate tax rates. (B)	✓	✓	✓			
4. Enact pending legislation to remove unintended tax benefits and hardships. (B)	✓	✓	H			
5. *Consolidate and simplify wage reporting for income and social security tax purposes. (B)						
6. Levy a tax of 3.5 cents per gallon on jet fuels. (B)						
7. Increase tax on aviation gasoline from 2 cents to 3.5 cents per gallon. (B)						
8. Increase both taxes 3/4 cent per year for 4 years, up to 6.5 cents per gallon. (B)						
9. Place receipts from taxes on aviation gasoline, which currently go into the highway trust fund, in the general revenues to help finance operations of the airways. (B)						

- | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10. *Amend the tax laws to extend accelerated depreciation formulas to purchases of used property up to \$50,000 in any one year. (E) | H | | | | | |
| 11. *Grant taxpayers the option of paying estate taxes over periods of up to 10 years where estates largely consist of investments in closely held businesses. (E) | H | | | | | |
| 12. *Permit closely held corporations the option of electing tax status of partnerships. (E) | H | | | | | |
| 13. Allow losses on original investments in the stock of small companies to be treated as ordinary loss deductions rather than capital loss deductions. (E) | H | | | | | |

ANTITRUST

- | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| 1. *Require notification to the antitrust agencies of proposed mergers by businesses of "significant size" engaged in interstate commerce. (E) | ✓ | | H | | | |
| 2. *Extend Federal regulation to bank mergers accomplished through the acquisition of assets. (E) | | | H | | | |
| 3. *Make Federal Trade Commission cease-and-desist orders issued for violations of the Clayton Act final, unless appealed to the courts. (E) | | | H | | | |
| 4. *Empower the Attorney General in antitrust cases to issue civil investigative demands for the production of necessary documents without the need of grand jury proceedings. (E) | | | | | | |
| 5. *Authorize the Federal Trade Commission to seek preliminary injunctions in merger cases where a violation may be likely. (E) | ✓ | | H | | | |

RESOURCES, PUBLIC WORKS

- | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| 1. #Limit the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation to orderly continuation of work started in prior years and provide that they may not start any new projects in fiscal 1959. (B) | X | | | | | |
| 2. *Authorize the sale of revenue bonds by the Tennessee Valley Authority. (B) | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 3. Establish an Area Assistance Administration in the Department of Commerce to extend loans, research grants and technical assistance in areas of persistent unemployment. (E) | | | | X | X | |
| 4. Transfer the financing of the forest and public lands highways program of the Department of Commerce to the highway trust fund. (B) | ✓ | X | X | X | | |
| 5. Provide for the payment from the highway trust fund of the expenses incurred by the Treasury in collecting taxes going into the trust fund. (B) | ✓ | X | X | X | X | |
| 6. Enact legislation to control advertising on the interstate highway system. (B) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 381 |
| 7. Amend the Highway Act of 1956 to suspend for three years certain expenditure limitations. (M) | | | | | | |
| 8. Enact a Rivers and Harbors bill based on construction projects having Administration approval. (V) | H | | | | | |
| 9. Provide increased monetary authorizations for river basins where 1958 and 1959 fund requirements for projects now under construction will exceed present statutory limits. (R) | H | | | | | |

RAILROADS

- | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| 1. Permit the Interstate Commerce Commission, in determining less than reasonable minimum charges, to consider effect of a rate on competition only if effect would lessen competition, create a monopoly or injure a competitor. (S) | H | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 2. Transfer from the states to the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to curtail, discontinue or abandon interstate or intrastate rail services that impose an undue burden on interstate commerce, if adequate alternative services are available. (S) | H | | ✓ | X | | |
| 3. Provide temporary financial assistance to railroads by guaranteeing short-term private loans up to 100 percent (totaling not over \$500 million) for capital additions to, and improvement of, plant facilities and equipment. (S) | H | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 4. Provide temporary financial assistance to railroads by guaranteeing equipment obligations, up to 10 percent of purchase price (totaling not over \$200 million) for purchase of improved freight cars. (S) | H | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 5. Clarify agricultural commodity exemption provision of Interstate Commerce Act to accommodate needs of agriculture and prevent undue diversion of traffic from regulated carriers. (S) | H | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 6. Redefine "private motor carrier" as defined in Interstate Commerce Act to include certain for-hire carriers. (S) | H | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 7. Apply "primary business test" to redefinition of "private motor carrier." (S) | H | | ✓ | ✓ | | |

OTHER

- | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| 1. Revise the current debt limit of \$275 billion upward temporarily through fiscal year 1959. (B) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 336 |
| 2. *Make permanent the Small Business Administration. (B) | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| 3. Authorize \$53 million for the SBA in fiscal 1959. (B) | | | | | | |
| 4. *Require that all costs of future loans in Federal credit programs be paid by the borrowers who benefit from the loans. (B) | | | | | | |
| 5. Enact legislation to authorize other Federal lending programs to substitute guaranties or insurance of private loans to the maximum feasible extent. (B) | | | | | | |
| 6. *Authorize Government to permit interest rates high enough to attract private lenders. (B) | | | | | | |
| 7. Extend the Renegotiation Act. (B) | | | | | | |
| 8. Extend the Defense Production Act of 1950 for two years to June 30, 1960. (B) | ✓ | | | | | |
| 9. Delete rider attached to Defense Appropriation Act in past years which virtually prohibits normal competitive bidding by other countries on defense contracts. (B) | X | X | | | | |
| 10. Extend Export Control Act beyond expiration date of June 30, 1958. (B) | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 11. *Permit Securities and Exchange Commission to apply its simplified notification procedure to security issues in amounts up to \$500,000. (E) | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 12. Approve amendments to the Antidumping Act of 1921 to improve its administration. (E) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 13. *Increase Patent Office fees. (B) | | | | | | |
| 14. Provide funds for the improvement of the Federal economic statistics programs. (E) | | | | | | |

HUMANE SLAUGHTER

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

ACTION -- June 18, after a 10-5 vote, approved an amended bill (HR 8308 -- S Rept 1724) to require the Secretary of Agriculture to draft legislation setting forth what constitutes humane slaughtering of animals. Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D La.) said there was insufficient information available now on what constituted humane slaughtering to write mandatory regulations for slaughtering. Meat packers, led by the American Meat Institute, had strongly opposed mandatory slaughtering rules. The House Feb. 4 passed HR 8308 in a form requiring packers who sold meat to the Federal Government to slaughter animals humanely. (Weekly Report p. 631)

Senators voting for the amended bill were Ellender, Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), James O. Eastland (D Miss.), Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.), Milton R. Young (R N.D.), Edward J. Thye (R Minn.), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) and Andrew F. Schoepel (R Kan.).

Voting against the substitute were Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Stuart Symington (D Mo.), William Proxmire (D Wis.), George D. Aiken (R Vt.) and John J. Williams (R Del.).

OMNIBUS FARM BILL

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture.

ACTION -- June 13 ordered reported a clean bill (HR 12954) incorporating separate commodity programs approved by its subcommittees, a three-year extension of the school milk and veterans' and armed services' milk programs and a one-year extension of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480, 83rd Congress). The vote was 21-10. (For provisions of commodity programs, Weekly Report p. 736)

The Committee June 13 approved, 16-14, and then -- reversing itself -- rejected, 14-16, a proposed "food stamp" plan for distribution of surplus foods to low-income families. Sponsors agreed to knock the provision out of the already complicated, 62-page bill in view of the close vote.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, who had previously criticized other portions of the bill, June 16 said the dairy provisions would put "the deadly hand of Government marketing quota controls" on that industry.

CIVIL DEFENSE-ODM MERGER

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations.

ACTION -- June 17 adversely reported a resolution (S Res 297 -- S Rept 1717) of Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) that would have blocked the merger of the Civil Defense Administration and the Office of Defense Mobilization as proposed in President Eisenhower's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958. (Weekly Report p. 546)

Unless disapproved by Congress, the plan would automatically take effect July 1, combining the two agencies into an Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization. (Weekly Report p. 736)

AVIATION AGENCY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Aviation Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On a bill (S 3880) to establish an independent Federal aviation agency to regulate civil and military use of airspace over the U.S. (Weekly Report p. 708)

TESTIMONY -- June 16 -- Chairman James R. Duffee of the Civil Aeronautics Board said "safety rule-making is a function of the Congress and should be retained in the CAB -- an arm of Congress." He said, however, that the CAB strongly endorsed the creation of a single aviation agency with responsibility limited to "research, development, installation, maintenance and operation facilities relating to air traffic control."

June 17 -- Under Secretary of Commerce Louis S. Rothschild and Civil Aeronautics Administrator James T. Pyle advocated that full responsibility to make and enforce air safety rules be placed with the proposed agency. They urged that the administrator of the agency be given complete authority and that his rulings not be subject to appeal.

June 18 -- J.B. Hartranft, Aircraft Owners and Pilots Assn., favored civilian control over the proposed agency.

William K. Lorton, National Business Aircraft Association Inc., favored establishment of the agency, but stressed that the administrator's authority should not be "encumbered" by provisions to appeal his rulings.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 13 -- President Eisenhower sent a message to Congress calling for the creation of a Federal aviation agency. (For text, Weekly Report p. 799)

DEFENSE REORGANIZATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Armed Services.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the Defense Department Reorganization Act of 1958 (HR 12541). (Weekly Report p. 767)

TESTIMONY -- June 17 -- Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy said the House-passed version of the bill "falls seriously short" of what President Eisenhower and others thought required and that it would "emphasize disunity and separatism." McElroy asked for changes in three provisions outlined by the President, and objected particularly to a section that would provide for control of the separately organized military departments to be "exercised through the respective secretaries of such departments." He said this would weaken the authority of the Secretary of Defense but stressed that there was no plan or desire "for authority to emasculate any of the four services."

He said a House provision permitting any one member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to determine what was "a major combatant function" amounted to "an effective military veto over civilian authorities and judgment, instead of clarifying and enhancing civilian control."

June 18 -- McElroy said the President's reorganization plan would save "hundreds of millions of dollars" but said he did not think the savings would be as high as \$3 billion to \$5 billion a year.

SOCIAL SECURITY

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On proposed revisions of the Social Security Act. (Weekly Report p. 450)

TESTIMONY -- June 16 -- Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Marion B. Folsom said the Administration would accept a cost-of-living increase in old-age and survivors insurance benefits, but added that he hoped no significant changes would be made without a thorough study. Folsom gave as conditions for granting benefit increases: that the cost-of-living rise range from 8 percent for the 5.9 million persons on insurance rolls before 1954 to 3 percent for new beneficiaries; that the payroll tax be applied to the first \$4,800 in annual employee earnings instead of to the first \$4,200 as at present. He said he saw no need for a hospitalization measure now.

June 17 -- Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) urged enactment during the current session of improvements in the social security law. He favored increased old-age and survivor benefits and revision of the computing systems for determining farmer and wage-earner benefits.

Jacobus Ten Broek, president of the National Federation of the Blind, said proposed legislation should not be designed so as to curtail an individual's desire towards "self-help" and "self-support."

June 18 -- The following persons advocated certain extensions or liberalization of the Social Security Act: Reps. John F. Baldwin Jr. (R Calif.) and Charles O. Porter (D Ore.); Gov. Robert D. Holmes (D Ore.); Dr. Wesley Nicholson, chairman of the Oregon State Council on Aging, and James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 13 -- Trustees of the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance trust fund, in a report to Congress, said that for the first time in its history the social security system was paying out more in benefits this year than it is taking in from taxes and interest. They reported that the fund would drop about \$428 million in the fiscal year ending June 30, and might show a total decline of from \$3 billion to \$4 billion for the five-year period ending June 30, 1962. The report emphasized however, that for the long-range future the fund remained in balance and should start another long-term rise in 1965.

SMALL BUSINESS AGENCY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency.

ACTION -- June 17 reported an amended bill (HR 7963 -- S Rept 1714) to revise the Small Business Act of 1953. The House June 25, 1957, passed HR 7963. (1957 Almanac p. 677).

As reported by the Committee, HR 7963 made the following major changes in the House version of the bill:

Extended the life of the Small Business Administration for an additional three years instead of permanently as voted by the House.

Provided for a single administrator for the agency.

Deleted a House provision calling on the SBA to establish a new standard for the size of small businesses.

Restored the maximum interest rate for business loans to 6 percent per annum; the House had cut the rate to 5 percent.

Directed that the SBA assist small businesses to procure Government contracts in peacetime.

TIEKEN INVESTIGATION

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Antitrust Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the conduct in office of Robert Tieken, United States attorney for the northern district of Illinois.

TESTIMONY -- June 11 -- Tieken denied allegations that he had halted a Federal grand jury investigation of Illinois toll road construction after he had received a favorable price from the state for the land he owned. He said he had not subpoenaed four Illinois state officials in order to coerce them into the settlement.

June 12 -- Tieken said he had refused the state's offer of \$24,000 for his land and had settled later for \$34,500. He said he subpoenaed the officials because there had been "allegations of bribery by (highway) officials of these state officials."

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) said it was "impossible to believe" that Tieken did not seek to "pressurize...coerce or frighten" the state officials.

June 13 -- Two of the officials said they did not drastically increase the price offered for Tieken's land because of the subpoena threat but two others said they regarded Tieken's action as attempted intimidation. All four said they were ignorant of why Tieken should subpoena them.

Illinois Assistant Attorney General George W. McGurn said he had been suspicious of Tieken's conduct and had considered bringing his suspicions before Tieken's own grand jury. He said his plan was rejected by Attorney General Latham Castle.

June 16 -- Tieken rejected Celler's demand for his immediate resignation from office and said Celler was premature in judging the investigation. Carl Baldwin, a St. Louis Post-Dispatch reporter, who Tieken testified had told him of the officials' alleged bribery, swore he had not given Tieken such information but had gone to Tieken's office to receive, not give, information on alleged highway contract collusion.

June 17 -- Celler said former Democratic National Committee Chairman Stephen Mitchell had urged the investigation of Tieken. Celler refused, in spite of the protests of Republican Committee members, to release Mitchell's letter or to name other informants.

June 18 -- Mitchell made public his letter suggesting the Committee call Tieken "to explain an apparent abuse and misuse of Federal process for personal advantage."

NEWS SECRECY

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations.

ACTION -- June 16, in its twenty-seventh report (H Rept 1884) entitled "Availability of Information from Federal Departments and Agencies," said the Defense Department was trying to "manage" the news by withholding information other than true military secrets. The report was a result of a two-year study by the three-man Special Government Information Subcommittee including Democrats John E. Moss (Calif.) and Dante B. Fascell (Fla.), who endorsed the majority report; and Republican Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.) who said, in a minority statement, that the Subcommittee was trying to manage the news itself. He said the majority represented "a supreme triumph of press agency." The majority said the Defense Department, with further centralization, "would speak with one voice...the voice of a politically appointed propaganda expert."

AGENCY PROBE

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Special Legislative Oversight Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On whether Government regulatory agencies have followed the intent of Congress. (Weekly Report p. 737)

BACKGROUND -- White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty at a June 12 news conference released a letter from Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams to Subcommittee Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) denying charges of preferential treatment for his industrialist friend, Bernard Goldfine. Hagerty said Adams had discussed the matter with the President, shown him the June 12 letter, and that "Sherman Adams says he has done nothing improper, and President Eisenhower agrees that he has done nothing improper." (For text of letter see p. 789)

Other developments:

June 13 -- Hagerty refused to answer news conference questions on reports that Adams had received a \$700 vicuna coat and a \$2,400 oriental rug from Goldfine; said the President had no intention of firing Adams, and that "the personal relationship between a man and his friend has nothing to do with the issue" of preferential treatment. On Capitol Hill, Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) disclosed he had been given a vicuna coat by Goldfine, described as a long-time personal friend who "never asked me for a single thing."

June 15 -- Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland said "the facts should be completely disclosed, otherwise the responsibility he (Adams) has with the President would be seriously undermined."

TESTIMONY -- June 16 -- Staff attorney Francis X. McLaughlin said hotel records showed that Goldfine paid a total of \$267 in bills for Adams and his wife at the Waldorf Astoria in New York early in 1954, and \$262 worth at a Plymouth, Mass., hotel in 1957. McLaughlin said Goldfine was at the Waldorf when Adams stayed there, and that the Goldfines were at Plymouth with the Adams family.

Federal Trade Commission attorney Charles F. Canavan said Goldfine concluded a 1955 conference at the agency by telephoning Adams and telling him, "I've been very well received by the FTC."

Ex-FTC Chairman Edward F. Howrey, to whom Adams directed inquiries in 1953 about complaints against Goldfine business practices, said Adams' request was "perfectly normal, proper and legitimate." He said he considered his answering memorandum of Jan. 4, 1954 as a personal matter and had not shown it to other commissioners.

Harvey Hannah, chief of the FTC's Wool Branch, said that in 1956 when he disapproved a recommendation by FTC attorney Charles T. Canavan for criminal proceedings in a Goldfine wool mislabeling case he did not know "of Mr. Adams' interest" in the case. He said it was felt a "cease and desist" order which was issued was ample. Hannah said he never had told Howrey that the Goldfine case could be closed by adequate Goldfine assurances, as Howrey reported to Adams, and that "that's his statement, not mine."

Acting FTC Chairman Robert T. Secrest said he only learned through newspaper stories of Adams' inquiries in the Goldfine case.

(At the White House, Hagerty announced that Adams would testify June 17, and that the President wanted it known "he knows of no individual in or out of Government

that he has more confidence in than Sherman Adams.")

June 17 -- Adams, in a prepared opening statement to the Subcommittee, said if his conduct had caused any doubts, "the error was one of judgment and not of intent." (For text of statement see p. 789)

In direct testimony, Adams said he had been unaware there was a prohibition against disclosure of the type of information Goldfine had requested from the FTC regarding his companies. "If I had those decisions before me now I believe I would have acted a little more prudently," he said. He acknowledged the coat and rug gifts, but said the coat material cost only \$69 at the mill, was made up later by a tailor, and that he regarded the rug only as a loan. Adams said Goldfine had felt the Adams home needed a "less shabby" rug than was in it, but had said he would reclaim it when they moved. Of the hotel bills paid by Goldfine, he said they were offered in the spirit of friendly hospitality.

Adams said he realized the implications that could be drawn from any telephone call he made, but that such calls were "legion," that he "routinely" made them in answer to requests. He added that "I am sensitive to the fact that implications can be drawn" from such calls.

Executive Secretary Henry E. Tracy of the Boston Stock Exchange said that for some eight years Goldfine had refused to file annual reports on his East Boston real estate and investment company with the Exchange and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Edward O. Proctor, law partner of the late Massachusetts Gov. Paul Dever (D), said Goldfine had loaned \$400,000 in 1952 to publisher John Fox of the defunct Boston Post. He said Dever requested the loan from Goldfine, telling him Fox had "demanded" it in return for support of Dever's gubernatorial candidacy in his paper. The paper backed Dever immediately after the loan, Proctor said. "Not one dollar" was retained by the Dever family, he said.

Mildred Paperman, Goldfine's bookkeeper, said she could not account for \$776,000 in outstanding, uncashed checks dating back as far as 1941. Miss Paperman said Goldfine was "a very generous man," and also had paid hotel bills for GOP Sens. Payne, and Styles Bridges and Norris Cotton (both N.H.).

(Hagerty denied at a news conference reports that the President had received a vicuna coat from Goldfine, but said the President had accepted some vicuna cloth in November 1956 from Goldfine and given it to a friend.)

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- June 18 -- President Eisenhower, in a prepared statement, told his press conference that, "admitting the lack of that careful prudence in this incident that Gov. Adams yesterday referred to, I believe with my whole heart that he is an invaluable public servant...." (For text p. 800)

Hagerty told a news conference the White House did not think there was any violation of rules in FTC disclosures to Goldfine following Adams' inquiries. Hagerty said Howrey had stated that the information in his memorandum to Adams, naming a complainant against Goldfine, had already become public information, and hence was not confidential.

June 19 -- Sen. Payne told newsmen he arranged in early 1956 for a Goldfine attorney to obtain SEC information about the status of a pending case, but his action was "nothing more than an ordinary request I make on behalf of loads of people." Payne also said he had stayed in Boston hotels as Goldfine's guest.)

(For Committee Briefs see p. 807)

DOCUMENTS IN SHERMAN ADAMS CONTROVERSY

ADAMS' LETTER

The complete text of Adams' letter to Committee Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.), dated June 12, 1958:

Dear Mr. Harris:

Since your Committee has chosen to make public the extent of entertaining of myself and my family on the part of an old friend, Mr. Bernard Goldfine, and has insinuated that because of this entertaining or this friendship Mr. Goldfine has received, on my intercession, favored treatment from Federal agencies, I feel that I should set the record straight. I categorically deny such insinuations. They are unwarranted and unfair.

Mrs. Adams and I have known Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Goldfine for well over 15 years. We have entertained them in our home and they have entertained us in theirs. We have had a close personal relationship. Some years ago Mr. Goldfine told me that whenever I had occasion to come to Boston he hoped that I would stay in his hotel suite at the Sheraton-Plaza. I understood that he maintained this apartment on a continuing basis. Whenever I was in Boston overnight, I accepted the hospitality thus proffered by my friend. It was not until after the records of the Sheraton-Plaza Hotel were subpoenaed by your Committee that I learned that Mr. Goldfine did not then maintain an apartment on a continuing basis.

The Committee could have also disclosed that Mrs. Adams and I were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Goldfine at the Mayflower Hotel in Plymouth last year, and were guests at their home in Chestnut Hill at other times. Late in 1953 Mr. Goldfine gave me a letter he had received from the Federal Trade Commission's wool labelling division, and asked me what had prompted it. I called the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, Mr. Edward F. Howrey, on the telephone and asked if the information Mr. Goldfine desired could be made available to him. As a result of this call, Mr. Howrey prepared a short memorandum which I passed along to Mr. Goldfine. A copy of Mr. Howrey's memorandum is enclosed.

About a month later, before sending the Howrey memorandum to central files, my secretary called Mr. Howrey's office to inquire whether or not the matter was still current. She was informed that two weeks previously the company had agreed in writing to comply in every respect with the requirements of the Wool Labelling Act and that hence the matter was closed. Early in the spring of 1955 Mr. Goldfine asked me to make an appointment for him with Mr. Howrey to discuss a problem under the Wool Labelling Act. This I did and it was all that I did. I made no representations to Mr. Howrey, nor did I ask that he or the commission do or refrain from doing anything.

I have since learned that some time after Mr. Goldfine talked with Mr. Howrey, the Federal Trade Commission instituted a proceeding under the Wool Labelling Act against three of Mr. Goldfine's companies and that such proceeding resulted in the issuance by the commission of a cease and desist order. Mr. Goldfine never informed me of this proceeding, or asked me to take any action with respect to it. Your Committee has made insinuation that I brought influence to bear on behalf of Mr. Goldfine in the East Boston case. These insinuations are false. Here are the facts. Sometime in 1956, Mr. Goldfine, during a conversation with me, complained about the actions of the Securities and Exchange Commission in what he called the East Boston case. He never asked that I do anything, but I requested the special counsel to the President to find out what this case was about. He called the general counsel of the Securities and Exchange Commission for this information and reported back to me. He informs me that he did not disclose that it was I who had requested the information, and further that he made no representations nor did he ask the general counsel to do or refrain from doing anything.

When I received the information, I did nothing further. Neither I, nor to the best of my knowledge, any other member of the White House staff, except in the one instance I have discussed, ever talked with anyone in the commission or in any other Federal agency concerning that case. To the best of my recollection, these were the only instances in which I had any communications whatever with any Federal agency in matters relating to Mr. Goldfine or his business, and I have described the full extent of my communications. Your Committee staff could easily have ascertained these facts before making insinuations based upon the entertaining of myself and my family by an old friend.

Yours very truly,
SHERMAN ADAMS

ADAMS' TESTIMONY

Following are portions of Sherman Adams' prepared statement presented to the Legislative Oversight Subcommittee June 17, 1958. After stating that he had been introduced to Goldfine in 1940 by Sen. Norris Cotton (R N.H.), and had been friends with the Goldfine family for "almost a full generation," Adams continued:

Let me now discuss with you, in some detail, my relationship with Mr. Bernard Goldfine....

There are three specific items -- each a direct result of this relationship -- with which you, the members of this Committee, are immediately concerned: (1) Certain hotel bills paid by Bernard Goldfine; (2) A rug now covering the floor of the living room of my rented house in Washington; and (3) The gift of an overcoat made of a fabric he manufactured. The hotel bills -- at the Sheraton Plaza in Boston, the Mayflower in Plymouth, and the Waldorf-Astoria in New York -- were, as has been reported, paid by Mr. Goldfine. He offered these facilities and I accepted them -- with no strings attached.

When Bernard Goldfine first visited Mrs. Adams and me in the house we now occupy in Washington he commented on the shabbiness of the rug which then covered a rather large living room floor. He said he would like to get a better one, although I told him at that time that such a rug would be of no use to us when we moved from our present house or returned to New Hampshire. He replied that when that time came and I had no further use for it, I should return it. The rug is his property and he so regards it. Bernard Goldfine is a manufacturer of fabrics. He is proud of his mills and their products. From time to time he has expressed this pride in the form of gifts made of these fabrics, which he has presented to many friends and officials of Government. As an example, he presented, in the year 1955, to each of the governors of the states and territories, sufficient woolen fabric from his looms to make a suit. Mrs. Adams and I, in common with many other of his friends, have been recipients of such gifts.

A question has been raised about a coat, reportedly valued at a fantastic sum, which was given to me. I have inquired as to the cost of the fabric which was manufactured on the looms of one of his mills and made up by a local tailor. I have learned that the material from which this garment was made cost his mill about \$69.00. I accepted this gift in the same spirit in which he accepted, many years ago, a gold watch from me.

Over the years our families have exchanged a number of gifts. The exchange of gifts between individuals and families is no new symbol of friendship. It is as old as civilization. To say that, in itself, the giving and accepting of gifts between friends is sinful or improper is as wrong as to say that any other normal human relationships are wrong.

You are concerned -- and most correctly concerned -- with how such a friendship may affect the conduct of an assistant to the President in his relationships with men of Government. And you should ask me:

"Did Bernard Goldfine benefit in any way in his relations with any branch of the Federal Government because he was a friend of Sherman Adams?"

"Did Sherman Adams seek to secure any favors or benefits for Bernard Goldfine because of this friendship?"

My answer to both questions is: "No."

I know of no action requested or taken by me or by any member of the staff with any Government official that has resulted in any benefit to Bernard Goldfine that he could not have received had he gone directly to the agency involved and he and I had been complete strangers. You might also ask me:

"Is it proper in your opinion, for any public official to accept any gifts from any friend?" This is a question which every man in public life can only answer for himself. Surely I am not insensitive to interpretations that it is possible to place upon a situation involving my relationship with a friend who becomes involved, advertently or inadvertently, with matters in public agencies. I can only say to this Committee, with a clear conscience, that in the five and one-half years that I have been at my post, I have never permitted any personal relationships to affect in any way any actions of mine in matters relating to the conduct of my office. If, on the contrary, I have in any way so conducted myself as to cast any semblance of doubt upon such conduct, I can only say that the error was one of judgment and not of intent.

RECORD OFF-YEAR VOTE PREDICTED

Partisan and nonpartisan groups are beginning their biennial drive to turn out a large vote in the November off-year election. While no special "gimmicks" have been announced, both Democratic and Republican parties have emphasized registration as the key task for precinct workers. The nonpartisan American Heritage Foundation will again conduct its "Register and Vote" advertising campaign. And some of the most intensive registration effort will come from labor unions. (Weekly Report p. 385)

Limitations on Vote

The American vote has been growing in recent years, along with the growth of the country. But the United States still lags behind other democracies in the proportion of eligible citizens who vote.

Three reasons are given for this showing:

Involuntary Non-Voting -- Millions of persons are barred or discouraged from voting. Aliens, convicts and the insane are forbidden by law to vote. Residents of the District of Columbia are voteless. Residence requirements eliminate many voters and poll taxes (in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia) discourage others. Negroes are discouraged from voting in some parts of the South. Members of the armed services and other absentees can vote only with some difficulty.

Voluntary Non-Voting -- Other millions do not vote because they lack sufficient interest or information or because they feel their vote will make no difference.

No Need for Voting -- In parts of the country, particularly the South, there may be no opposition candidate, or only token opposition, in the general election. Voter turnouts in the one-party states are often heavier in the primaries than in the general election. However, there are fewer one-party areas in the country now than in earlier years.

Vote Increases

As the population has grown, so has the number of voters. In the 1956 Presidential election, a record 62,015,940 persons cast ballots. This represented 60.4 percent of the potential voters. The percentage turnout was lower than in 1952, when 63 percent of the potential voters cast Presidential ballots. The actual vote in 1952 was 61,551,919.

The record for off-year elections, both in absolute and percentage terms, was set in 1954. Some 42,579,977 persons voted that year -- 42.5 percent of the potential voters.

Voting has been heavy in many of the 1958 primaries, setting records in several states. Many factors could affect the November turnout, but on the basis of the primaries, some observers predict a new record for off-year voting will be set this year. (For details on past voting records, see Charts I and II)

State Percentages

High- and low-scoring states in 1956 balloting for President, House and Senate. Figures show the percentage of potential voters voting:

PRESIDENT

<u>High-Scoring</u>		<u>Low-Scoring</u>	
Idaho	77.3%	Miss.	22.1%
Conn.	76.6	S.C.	24.6
Utah	76.1	Ala.	28.5
Mass.	75.3	Ga.	30.0
N.H.	75.2	Va.	34.2
R.I.	74.5	La.	36.6

HOUSE

<u>High-Scoring</u>		<u>Low-Scoring</u>	
Conn.	76.4%	Miss.	18.3%
Utah	75.0	S.C.	21.4
Idaho	73.8	Ala.	22.0
R.I.	73.3	La.	23.4
Mass.	71.9	Ark.	26.5
Ind.	71.9	Ga.	26.9

SENATE

<u>High-Scoring</u>		<u>Low-Scoring</u>	
Conn.	76.4%	Ala.	19.0%
Utah	75.3	La.	20.2
Idaho	75.2	S.C.	22.9
Ind.	72.0	Ga.	24.6
S.D.	71.4	Fla.	28.2
N.H.	71.0	Ark.	39.2

State Figures

Voting participation varies widely through the 48 states. In 1956 the highest percentage of potential voters turned out in Connecticut, Idaho and Utah. But even in the highest-ranking state, Idaho, almost one-fourth of the potential voters did not cast a Presidential ballot.

The lowest-ranking states in 1956 were all in the South, with Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina standing out. The lowest turnout in the Presidential vote came in Mississippi, where almost four-fifths of the potential voters stayed away from the polls.

(For details on turnouts in high- and low-ranking states, see the adjoining box)

CHART I

How Many Voted

NUMBER OF VOTES CAST FOR NOMINEES FOR PRESIDENCY, SENATE, HOUSE IN YEARS SHOWN

	1956 President 1	1956 Senate 2	1956 House 3	1954 Senate 4	1954 House 5	1952 President 6	1952 Senate 7	1952 House 8
Ala.	496,861	330,182	382,955	314,458	279,789	426,120		342,827
Ariz.	290,173	278,263	280,509		223,402	260,570	257,401	248,400
Ark.	406,572	399,695	269,763	291,058	280,264	404,800		351,923
Calif.	5,466,355	5,361,467	5,177,883		3,873,281	5,141,849	4,542,440	4,563,660
Colo.	663,110	636,974	628,551	484,188	480,084	630,103		606,566
Conn.	1,117,121	1,113,819	1,113,700		935,744	1,096,911	1,093,467	1,092,797
Del.	117,988		176,182	144,900	144,236	174,025	170,705	170,015
Fla.	1,124,220	655,418	941,723		326,287	989,337	617,800	738,804
Ga.	659,945	541,267	592,536	333,936	350,171	655,803		547,264
Idaho	272,973	265,292	260,434	226,408	226,012	276,231		264,598
Ill.	4,407,351	4,264,830	4,240,099	3,358,021	3,277,721	4,481,058		4,353,356
Ind.	1,974,607	1,963,986	1,961,322		1,586,631	1,955,325	1,946,118	1,935,563
Iowa	1,234,580	1,178,656	1,170,216	847,355	817,253	1,268,773		1,143,156
Kan.	866,243	825,280	827,462	618,063	614,989	896,166		823,939
Ky.	1,053,805	1,011,645	965,041	797,057	668,488	993,148	960,228	950,806
La.	617,544	335,564	387,655	207,115	216,323	651,952		416,403
Maine	351,706		292,456	246,605	241,443	351,786	237,164	234,125
Md.	932,528	893,167	865,800		638,875	902,074	856,193	841,248
Mass.	2,348,506		2,241,506	1,892,710	1,782,722	2,383,398	2,360,425	2,288,715
Mich.	3,080,468		2,994,677	2,144,840	2,133,390	2,798,592	2,821,133	2,771,937
Minn.	1,340,005		1,388,510	1,138,952	1,131,492	1,379,483	1,387,419	1,388,188
Miss.	248,104		205,532	105,526	99,342	285,532	233,919	240,752
Mo.	1,832,572	1,800,984	1,692,781		1,184,813	1,892,062	1,868,099	1,851,436
Mont.	271,171		263,204	227,454	224,587	265,037	262,297	256,066
Neb.	572,137		546,402	418,691	406,692	609,660	591,749	566,283
Nev.	96,689	96,389	94,254		77,639	82,190	81,090	80,595
N. H.	266,994	251,943	253,145	194,536	191,818	272,950		257,669
N. J.	2,484,312		2,387,602	1,770,554	1,786,853	2,419,554	2,318,232	2,315,577
N. M.	253,916		244,344	194,422	188,862	238,608	239,711	233,774
N. Y.	7,091,109	6,989,092	6,886,811		4,999,878	7,128,241	6,980,259	6,910,400
N. C.	1,165,592	1,098,908	1,025,272	619,634	604,179	1,210,910		1,122,251
N. D.	253,991	244,161	229,257		188,934	270,127	237,995	231,096
Ohio	3,702,265	3,525,499	3,381,367		2,498,837	3,700,758	3,442,291	3,382,285
Okla.	859,350	831,142	812,715	600,120	545,789	948,984		933,336
Ore.	735,597	732,254	718,694	569,088	564,494	695,059		666,092
Pa.	4,576,503	4,529,874	4,518,779		3,695,910	4,580,717	4,519,423	4,517,725
R. I.	387,609		381,062	325,755	323,154	414,498	410,978	407,289
S. C.	300,583	279,969	262,004		213,335	341,087		283,852
S. D.	293,857	290,622	288,016	227,209	232,167	294,283		287,475
Tenn.	939,404		681,297	235,745	344,797	892,553	735,219	700,395
Texas	1,955,168		1,707,448	636,475	622,763	2,075,946	1,895,192	1,719,386
Utah	333,995	330,381	329,293		263,031	329,554	327,033	326,823
Vt.	152,978	155,285	154,533		114,289	153,539	154,052	153,060
Va.	697,978		696,785	306,510	342,344	619,689	543,516	446,840
Wash.	1,150,889	1,122,217	1,061,893		815,822	1,102,708	1,058,735	1,016,479
W. Va.	830,831	805,174	806,394	593,329	591,492	873,548	876,573	874,602
Wis.	1,550,558	1,523,356	1,522,154		1,140,788	1,607,370	1,605,228	1,568,192
Wyo.	124,127		120,128	112,252	108,771	129,251	130,097	126,720
TOTAL	62,015,940	44,662,755	58,430,146	20,549,060	42,579,977	61,551,919	45,762,181	57,570,740

SOURCES: CLERK OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SECRETARIES OF STATE

How Many Might Have Voted

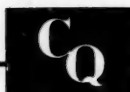
CHART II

"POTENTIAL VOTE" -- NUMBER OF CITIZENS OLD ENOUGH TO VOTE *

	Potential Vote in Thousands			Percent Actually Voting							
	1956	1954	1952	1956	1952	1956	1954	1952	1956	1954	1952
	Total	Total	Total	President	President	House	House	House	Senate	Senate	Senate
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Ala.	1,742	1,747	1,709	28.5%	24.9%	22.0%	16.0%	20.1%	19.0%	20.0%	
Ariz.	583	563	495	49.8	52.6	48.1	39.7	50.2	47.7		52.0%
Ark.	1,019	1,061	1,070	39.9	37.8	26.5	26.4	33.8	39.2	27.4	
Calif.	8,412	8,018	7,333	65.0	70.1	62.0	48.3	62.2	63.7		61.9
Colo.	953	865	880	69.6	71.6	66.0	55.5	68.9	66.8	56.0	
Conn.	1,458	1,485	1,445	76.6	75.9	76.4	63.0	75.6	76.4		75.7
Del.	249	231	220	71.5	79.1	70.8	62.4	77.3		62.7	77.6
Fla.	2,327	2,217	1,978	48.3	50.0	40.5	14.7	37.4	28.2		31.2
Ga.	2,202	2,147	2,114	30.0	31.0	26.9	16.3	25.9	24.6	15.6	
Idaho	353	352	352	77.3	78.5	73.8	64.2	75.2	75.2	64.3	
Ill.	6,082	6,023	5,967	72.5	75.1	69.7	54.1	73.0	70.1	55.9	
Ind.	2,729	2,648	2,626	72.4	74.5	71.9	59.9	73.7	72.0		74.1
Iowa	1,666	1,648	1,688	74.1	75.2	70.2	49.6	67.7	70.7	51.4	
Kan.	1,280	1,259	1,276	67.7	70.2	64.6	48.8	64.6	64.5	49.1	
Ky.	1,858	1,698	1,655	56.7	60.0	51.9	39.4	57.5	54.4	46.9	58.0
La.	1,659	1,663	1,613	36.6	40.4	23.4	13.0	25.8	20.2	12.5	
Maine	545	569	545	64.5	64.5	53.7	42.4	43.0		43.3	43.5
Md.	1,700	1,585	1,570	54.9	57.5	50.9	40.3	53.6	52.5		54.5
Mass.	3,118	3,289	3,220	75.3	74.0	71.9	54.2	71.1		57.5	73.3
Mich.	4,593	4,360	4,264	67.1	65.6	65.2	48.9	65.0		49.2	66.2
Minn.	1,977	1,917	1,869	67.8	73.8	70.2	59.0	74.3		59.4	74.2
Miss.	1,123	1,181	1,176	22.1	24.3	18.3	8.4	20.5		8.9	19.9
Mo.	2,717	2,678	2,656	67.4	71.2	62.3	44.2	70.1	66.3		70.3
Mont.	375	378	362	72.3	73.2	70.2	59.4	70.7		60.2	72.5
Neb.	876	857	882	65.9	69.1	62.4	47.5	64.2		48.9	67.1
Nev.	150	135	115	64.5	71.5	62.8	57.5	70.1	64.3		70.5
N. H.	355	341	351	75.2	77.8	71.3	56.3	73.4	71.0	57.0	
N. J.	3,546	3,497	3,476	70.1	69.6	67.3	51.1	66.6		50.6	66.7
N. M.	409	396	376	62.1	63.5	59.7	47.7	62.2		49.1	63.8
N. Y.	10,832	10,470	10,478	65.5	68.9	63.6	47.8	66.0	64.5		65.6
N. C.	2,447	2,352	2,326	47.6	52.1	41.9	25.7	48.2	44.9	26.3	
N. D.	379	367	350	67.0	77.2	60.5	51.5	66.0	64.4		68.0
Ohio	5,704	5,469	5,350	64.9	69.2	59.3	45.7	63.2	61.8		64.3
Okla.	1,342	1,368	1,372	64.0	69.2	60.6	39.9	68.0	61.9	43.9	
Ore.	1,075	1,046	1,035	68.4	67.2	66.9	54.0	64.4	68.1	54.4	
Pa.	7,046	7,017	7,043	65.0	65.0	64.1	52.7	64.1	64.3		64.2
R. I.	520	524	533	74.5	77.8	73.3	61.7	76.4		62.2	77.1
S. C.	1,222	1,156	1,112	24.6	30.7	21.4	18.5	25.5	22.9		
S. D.	407	390	398	72.2	73.9	70.8	59.6	72.2	71.4	58.3	
Tenn.	2,042	1,989	1,930	46.0	46.2	33.4	17.3	36.3		11.9	38.1
Texas	5,135	4,905	4,845	38.1	42.8	33.3	12.7	35.5		13.0	39.1
Utah	439	414	414	76.1	79.6	75.0	63.5	78.9	75.3		79.0
Vt.	223	237	231	68.6	66.5	69.3	48.2	66.3	69.6		66.7
Va.	2,043	2,031	1,979	34.2	31.3	34.1	16.9	22.6		15.1	27.5
Wash.	1,611	1,553	1,543	71.4	71.5	65.9	52.5	65.9	69.7		68.6
W. Va.	1,147	1,348	1,191	72.4	73.3	70.3	43.9	73.4	70.2	44.0	73.6
Wis.	2,328	2,237	2,251	66.6	71.4	65.4	51.0	69.7	65.4		71.3
Wyo.	180	180	180	69.0	71.8	66.7	60.4	70.4		62.4	72.3
TOTAL	102,743	100,223	97,844	60.4%	63.0%	56.9%	42.5%	58.8%	43.5%	20.5%	46.8%

*Potential vote figures include many who are involuntary non-voters, such as aliens, convicts, the insane, persons who can't meet residence requirements or pay poll tax, and Negroes in some southern areas who are effectively discouraged from voting.

SOURCES OF POTENTIAL VOTE TOTALS: REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE AND CENSUS BUREAU.



Political Notes

MAINE PRIMARY RESULTS

(For background, see Weekly Report p. 740)
The June 16 Maine primary produced no startling upsets.

Turnout -- The Democratic turnout of about 40,000 (compared to about 100,000 in the GOP primary) was the biggest in Maine history and, said Gov. Edmund S. Muskie (D), "augurs well for our prospects in the fall."

Democrats -- Muskie was unopposed for the Democratic nomination for the Senate, but in the two chief intra-party contests, candidates aligned with his "Young Turk" party organization lost out to the "Old Guard" Democratic choices.

Clinton A. Clauson, former mayor of Waterville and choice of the Old Guard, defeated Maynard A. Dolloff, Master of the state Grange and Young Turk candidate, 20,578 to 19,378 in virtually complete returns in the Democratic gubernatorial race.

In the other Democratic contest, for the 1st District House nomination, ex-Rep. James C. Oliver defeated Adam Walsh, 10,032 to 5,700. Oliver is a renegade former Republican aligned with the Old Guard Democrats, while Walsh had the backing of the Young Turks.

The close split in the Democratic gubernatorial primary was seen by Maine observers as injuring Democratic chances for continued control of the state capitol.

Republicans -- Ex-Gov. Horace A. Hildreth (R) won the gubernatorial nomination from Philip F. Chapman Jr. by a comfortable margin, 63,158 to 38,632, and emerged as a strong contender in the September general election.

Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R) easily won renomination over Herman D. Sahagian, 81,760 to 15,982, despite his old foe's exploitation of the last-minute news that Payne had received a vicuna overcoat from Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine. (Weekly Report p. 788). Maine observers rate the Payne-Muskie showdown as a real "battle of the giants."

Chief interest in Republican House contests centered on the 1st District, where Rep. Robert Hale (R), victor by a still-disputed 29-vote margin in the 1956 general election, won renomination over two rivals. Hale received only 40 percent of the total GOP primary vote. The tally gave Hale 15,872; Saco Mayor Peter A. Garland, 12,745; and State Sen. George E. Curtis Jr., 11,060.

In the 2nd District primary, Neil Bishop defeated Elwin A. Sharpe, 19,372 to 9,570, for the right to meet Rep. Frank M. Coffin (D) in September.

The lineup for the Sept. 8 general election:

	Democrats	Republicans
<u>Governor</u>	Clinton A. Clauson	Horace A. Hildreth
<u>Senator</u>	Edmund S. Muskie	*Frederick G. Payne
<u>Districts</u>		
1	James C. Oliver	*Robert Hale
2	*Frank M. Coffin	Neil Bishop
3	Gerald J. Grady	*Clifford G. McIntire

* Incumbent

(For past vote percentages, 1957 Almanac p. 181)

CANDIDATES ENDORSED

CONNECTICUT -- The Connecticut Republican convention June 17 endorsed Fred R. Zeller, 58, of Stonington, as the candidate for Governor and Sen. William A. Purtell for reelection to the Senate.

Purtell's endorsement was unanimous. Zeller won on the first ballot, 349 to 276, over John D. Alsop, former state representative and brother of the columnists. Zeller has been state controller for 14 of the last 20 years. In state politics, he has been aligned against the Republican faction of GOP National Chairman Meade Alcorn. But Alcorn remained neutral in the endorsement fight between Zeller and Alsop, an old Alcorn ally. Alsop announced after the convention he would not contest the nomination in a primary under the new Connecticut law that allows any defeated candidate who receives 20 percent of the convention vote to request a primary.

MASSACHUSETTS -- The Massachusetts Republican convention June 14 endorsed Attorney General John Fingold for Governor and Vincent J. Celeste for Senator. Fingold, the first Jew ever to win statewide office in Massachusetts, defeated Christian A. Herter Jr., son of the former Governor, for the nomination. Herter later was endorsed to run for attorney general. Celeste, a former aide to Gov. Herter, won out over John S. Ames Jr., state Republican finance chairman. The Massachusetts primary will be held Sept. 9.

MINNESOTA -- The Minnesota Republican convention June 7 endorsed ex-Rep. George E. MacKinnon (R 1947-49) for Governor. MacKinnon has been U.S. attorney in St. Paul since 1953. Sen. Edward J. Thye (R) was endorsed for reelection. The Minnesota primary is Sept. 9.

KENTUCKY ELECTION CONTROVERSY

Dispute over the apparent defeat of Rep. Noble J. Gregory (D Ky.) by Frank A. Stubblefield in the 1st District Democratic primary May 27 continued last week. (Weekly Report p. 709)

A recount requested by Gregory in the three counties carried by Stubblefield reduced Stubblefield's apparent margin of victory from 432 votes to 341 votes. Gregory then filed a motion in Calloway County Circuit Court formally contesting the apparent outcome.

Meantime, Stubblefield June 14 filed a petition in the same court for a recount in seven other counties, all carried by Gregory in the unofficial returns. The petition charged Gregory, Gov. A.B. (Happy) Chandler (D) and others with conspiracy to influence fraudulently the outcome of the election.

LECOMPTÉ ELECTION

The House June 17 by voice vote adopted a resolution (H Res 533) certifying Rep. Karl M. LeCompte (R) as the winner of the contested 1956 election in Iowa's 4th District. (Weekly Report p. 355)

NORTH DAKOTA PRIMARY

Sen. William Langer (R N.D.) faces a challenge in his bid for renomination to a fourth Senate term in the high-light race of the June 24 North Dakota primary.

Factional cleavages and strong personalities contribute to the unpredictable, crazy-quilt pattern of North Dakota politics. Candidates in the Senate, Governor and House primaries represent four different groups.

Old Line Democrats -- The pre-1956 Democratic organization in the state, long a minority.

Non-Partisan League (NPL) -- A group with historical antecedents in the Populist movement, which, until 1956, endorsed candidates in the Republican primary and fought for control of the state GOP. In 1956, the NPL convention voted to endorse candidates in the Democratic primary, and about 60 percent of the NPL strength went into the Democratic column.

Old Guard NPL -- The 40 percent minority group in the NPL, including Langer, that refused to sever ties with the Republicans in 1956. Langer signaled this group's agreement to join in a Republican unity drive in 1956 in a famous speech in which he endorsed the whole Republican ticket and blamed the Democrats for "carloads of coffins" during the Korean war. The unity movement foundered soon after the 1956 election.

Republican Organizing Committee (ROC) -- The conservative Republican group that, before 1956, disputed with the NPL for control of the state party machinery and, in 1956, joined the Old Guard NPL in the short-lived unity movement. Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.) is an ROC leader.

Republican unity efforts broke down March 28 when the state convention, controlled by ROC forces, endorsed Lt. Gov. Clyde Duffy instead of Langer for the Senate. (Weekly Report p. 414) Langer later announced he would run independently in the GOP primary. Meanwhile, the NPL and the Old Line Democrats separately endorsed candidates in the Democratic primary, and the stage was set for the June 24 showdown.

Governor -- Popular Gov. John E. Davis (R), 45, is unopposed for renomination to a second term. He has been aligned with the ROC group.

The Democratic aspirants are: Art Ford Sr. of Enderlin, a leader in the state's railway labor movement and the NPL endorsee; and John F. Lord, Mandan attorney and the choice of the Old Line Democrats. Lord is given the edge.

Republican Senator -- Langer and Duffy have been joined in the race by A.L. Monroe of Grand Forks, a former aide to Senator Young who is expected to draw few votes in the race. Duffy is well known in the state, is a hard campaigner and has the advantage of support from the party machinery and from Gov. Davis. Nevertheless, he is rated an underdog against Langer, who carried every county in the state in his three previous Senate races.

The chief issue is health and age. Langer, 71, missed much of the 1957 session because of illness and has been accused by Duffy's campaign manager of being "too weak and sickly for the job." But Langer supporters reply that Duffy, at 68, could not hope to stay in the Senate long enough to acquire the seniority and power Langer already enjoys. State law permits residents to vote in either primary and the expectation is that many NPL members will follow Langer's plea to take a Republican ballot, thus aiding him but at the same time injuring the chances of the NPL-endorsed candidates in the Democratic primary.

Democratic Senator -- The candidates are State Sen. Raymond G. Vendsel, 40, of Carpio and State Public

Service Commissioner Anson J. Anderson, 52, of Bismarck. Vendsel, an Old Line Democrat who ran for the House in 1954, has been endorsed by both the Old Line Democrats and the NPL this year. Anderson is an NPL man who was elected to the Public Service Commission in 1954 on the Republican ticket. He moved into the Democratic camp along with the NPL majority in 1956 and has filed independently for the Democratic nomination for the Senate after losing a bid for NPL convention endorsement. He is well-known in the state and is given a chance to upset Vendsel, despite the latter's two endorsements.

Republican House -- The two incumbent Republican Representatives, Otto Krueger and Usher L. Burdick, elected at-large, are retiring.

The Republican candidates for the two seats:

Clyde G. Byerly of Mandan, a frequent candidate regarded as an outsider in this race.

Albert Jacobson of Coteau, completing his fourth term as state treasurer. An Old Guard Leaguer, he ran unsuccessfully for the gubernatorial nomination in 1952.

William Mills of Bismarck, a former assistant U.S. attorney and a Langer man, like Byerly rated a long-shot.

Orris G. Nordhougen of Leeds, an Old Guard NPL man who has run well in two previous House primaries, and this year carries the endorsement of the Republican convention.

Don L. Short of Medora, a well-to-do stockman and state representative, making his debut in state politics as the second convention-endorsed candidate.

A.C. Townley of Bismarck, a founder of the NPL who drew only 937 votes as an independent candidate for the Senate in 1956.

Nordhougen, Jacobson and Short are rated the front-runners.

Democratic House -- The candidates for the two seats are:

Ralph B. Baerman, Jamestown farm economist, rated an outsider.

Quentin N. Burdick of Fargo, 1956 Democratic candidate for the Senate, son of retiring Rep. Burdick and one of the NPL endorsees in the race.

State Sen. Ralph Dewing of Columbus, the other NPL-endorsed candidate.

Dr. S.B. Hocking of Devils Lake, a dentist who ran for the House in 1956 and carries the Old Line Democratic endorsement this year.

Mayor Harold A. Morrison of Cavalier, who ran against Langer for the Senate in 1952 and is the other Old Line Democratic endorsee this year.

Burdick is given the edge for one seat, with the other spot considered wide-open.

The list of candidates follows:

	Democrats	Republicans
Governor	Art Ford Sr. John F. Lord	*John E. Davis
Senator	Anson J. Anderson Raymond G. Vendsel	*William Langer Clyde Duffy A.L. Monroe
House At-Large	Ralph B. Baerman Quentin N. Burdick Ralph Dewing S.B. Hocking Harold A. Morrison	Clyde G. Byerly Albert Jacobson William Mills Orris G. Nordhougen Don L. Short A.C. Townley

* Incumbent

(For past vote percentages, 1957 Almanac p. 182)

DEBT CEILING INCREASE DUE

A \$3 billion deficit in the Federal Budget is now expected for the fiscal year ending June 30, while a \$10 billion deficit has been forecast for the year ending June 30, 1959. These figures contrast with the Administration's estimates last January of a \$400 million deficit in fiscal 1958 and a \$500 million surplus in fiscal 1959. These changes -- the result of falling revenues and increased expenditures -- render inevitable another increase in the ceiling on the public debt. The only question yet to be decided is whether the increase must be approved before Congress adjourns, some time in August, or can await the return of Congress in January.

The President's 1959 Budget, presented last January, estimated that the public debt would amount to \$271.2 billion on June 30, 1958 and the same amount on June 30, 1959 -- well under the statutory ceiling of \$275 billion first established in 1946. During both fiscal years, however, it was apparent that the Treasury would have to exceed the \$275 billion limit at certain times if the Government were to pay its bills promptly. At the request of Secretary Robert B. Anderson, Congress Feb. 24 authorized a temporary increase of \$5 billion in the debt limit, to lapse on June 30, 1959. (Weekly Report p. 260)

Treasury's Problems

In defending his request before the Senate Finance Committee, Anderson described the difficulties of living under a debt ceiling that is only slightly higher than the public debt outstanding. These were his major points:

- **Seasonal Fluctuations:** Although Government expenditures vary from day to day (rising, for example, on pay days), they do not fluctuate greatly from month to month. By contrast, only about 40 percent of the Government's receipts are collected in the July-December half of the fiscal year, with the remaining 60 percent collected in the January-June period. Thus, although there was a surplus of \$1.6 billion in fiscal 1957, the Treasury operated at a \$5.7 billion deficit during the first six months, making up for it with a \$7.3 billion surplus during the last half of the year. So the Treasury needs, year in and year out, a spread of \$6 billion or more in borrowing authority between the debt outstanding and the debt limit.

- **Cash Balances:** Because of day-to-day fluctuations both in receipts and expenditures, the Treasury needs substantial cash on hand. (Last December, it has been reported, a two-day delay in mail deliveries of tax returns would have forced the Treasury to breach the ceiling or put off payment of the Government's bills.) In his January testimony, Anderson placed the minimum cash balance needed at \$3.5 billion -- enough to meet average expenditures for 12 days.

- **Flexibility in Financing:** The public debt is in constant motion, as certain portions mature and must be refinanced. Every week, for example, the Treasury sells

about \$1.7 billion in 91-day discount bills -- a revolving operation that adds up to about \$22 billion of these obligations outstanding at any one time. Over the next 12 months, various issues totaling \$83.5 billion will mature. Although most persons holding Government securities accept new issues in exchange for those maturing, some always want cash. More important, in Anderson's view, is the need for sufficient flexibility in offering new, long-term issues in the continuing effort to stretch out the debt. Anderson estimated the leeway needed for such flexibility at \$3 billion.

Effects of Deficit

The Administration has made no public revision of the January Budget estimates. Using those figures, however, together with Anderson's January projections and the recent informal estimates of a \$3 billion deficit this year and a \$10 billion deficit next year, it is possible to chart an approximate course for the public debt over the next 12 months.

The Budget, projecting a deficit of \$400 million for fiscal 1958, estimated that on June 30 the Treasury would hold a cash balance of \$6 billion while the public debt subject to the statutory limitation would amount to \$270.9 billion. Anderson, projecting a \$500 million surplus for fiscal 1959, estimated that the Treasury would operate at a \$6.1 billion deficit in the July-December period, offset by a \$6.6 billion surplus in the January-June period.

If the fiscal 1958 deficit is in fact \$3 billion instead of \$400 million, then the outstanding debt subject to the limit should be \$273.5 billion on June 30, assuming \$6 billion cash in the Treasury. Adding the July-December deficit of \$6.1 billion projected in January would boost the debt to \$279.6 billion at the end of December. (Anderson, in fact, estimated in January that if the Treasury were to maintain an operating balance of \$3.5 billion and enjoy \$3 billion leeway for contingencies, he would need a limit of \$280.1 billion on Dec. 15.)

To estimate the effect of a \$10 billion deficit (instead of a \$500 million surplus) in fiscal 1959, two arbitrary assumptions are made: that the deficit will accrue from a \$5.5 billion reduction in estimated receipts and a \$5 billion increase in estimated expenditures, and that \$2 billion of the drop in receipts and \$2 billion of the boost in expenditures will occur in the first half of the fiscal year. These assumptions would reduce estimated receipts to \$28.8 billion in the first half, and \$40.1 billion in the second half; estimated expenditures would rise to \$38.9 billion in the first half, and to \$40 billion in the second half.

The net effect would be to incur the entire deficit in the first half of the fiscal year, since the estimated shortfall at the end of December would rise from \$6.1 billion to \$10.1 billion. Under these circumstances, Treasury experts agree, it would be impossible to remain within the \$280 billion ceiling and still meet the Government's bills. The odds therefore favor another request to increase the ceiling before Congress adjourns.

LABOR ON ORGANIZED MEDICINE

Officials of the American Labor Health Assn. told delegates to its convention June 16-17 that patients benefit when experts pick their doctors. The association, organized in 1954, comprises medical and business administrators of labor medical programs.

Dr. William A. Dorsey, area medical administrator for the United Mine Workers of America, June 17 said "medical care plans, if they are to provide a good quality of care at a justifiable cost, have no alternative but to designate the physicians who will provide the services.... Organized medicine assures us that a small number of miscreants are responsible for all questionable medical practices and unnecessary surgery. This is not the problem. The crucial problem is the conscientious physician who is trying to do his best but who lacks adequate training and is unaware of his limitations. Most surgery in this country even today is being performed by physicians who could not meet what are accepted as minimum standards of surgical training.... Organized medicine resents the intervention of a third party because they wish to preserve (their) immunity from professional scrutiny of their work."

Dr. F.J.L. Blasingame, general manager of the American Medical Assn., June 17 said "the United Mine Workers, through its welfare and retirement fund, has gone into the business of hospital and medical care in competition with community hospitals and the private practice of medicine.... There is no question but what the medical interests of the miner and his family have been subordinated to the financial interests of the fund." He said picking one's own physician was "a basic right of American citizenship."

The AMA and United Mine Workers had a falling out in October 1957 when Dr. Warren F. Draper, executive medical officer of the UMW plan and a member of the AMA House of Delegates, cut hundreds of doctors off the list of those who could treat its members. Draper said his action came after doctors ignored his demands to quit padding their fees. (See Editorial Research Reports, "Health Insurance Costs," May 28, 1958)

ANTI-RECESSION PROGRAM

The International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (AFL-CIO) at its employment security conference June 13-14 called for these legislative actions to ease the business recession:

- Tax cuts for low and middle-income families.
- Large-scale public works program.
- Federal money for depressed areas.
- Repeal of all "union-wrecking legislation."

FARMERS AND RECESSION

The National Planning Assn., in a special report June 16 said there was "little evidence" that declines in farm income touched off the current business recession. It added that present-day agriculture was "particularly vulnerable" to the damaging effects of a prolonged recession.

Pressure Points

● **AMERICAN COTTON CONGRESS** -- Burris C. Jackson, general chairman, June 5 at the organization's annual convention in Harlingen, Texas, said that if current law regarding acreage allotments is not changed, "the Government will be forced to cut allotments from 17.5 million to about 14 million acres in 1959, with supports at 90 percent, and that could be the death blow to the cotton industry."

● **AMERICAN LEGION** -- Miles D. Kennedy, legislative director, June 12 wrote members that "we are wearing ourselves pretty thin with our practically constant appeal to Members of Congress in behalf of this or that bill.... It is our honest opinion that we will be more successful, legislatively, if we confine ourselves to programs germane to the work of the American Legion, and if we do not annually take bigger legislative bites than we can possibly chew."

● **AMERICAN NURSES ASSN.** -- The organization, representing 181,000 professional nurses, June 12 at its biennial convention in Atlantic City endorsed the principle of giving Federal hospital insurance to those eligible for social security checks. This action puts the ANA at variance with the American Dental Assn., American Hospital Assn., American Medical Assn. and American Nursing Home Assn., which have banded together to fight a bill (HR 9467) introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.) to provide Federal health insurance for the aged. The bill would provide up to 60 days of hospital and 60 days of nursing home care a year. (For detailed explanation of HR 9467 and the campaign against it, Weekly Report p. 663)

● **AMERICAN PARENTS COMMITTEE** -- George J. Hecht, chairman, June 10 requested members to ask their Congressmen to support a bill (HR 12834) to provide more Federal money for the Children's Bureau within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

● **ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS OF AMERICA** -- Vice President Richard M. Nixon June 10 at the dedication of AGCA \$700,000 headquarters building in Washington, D.C., said, "We have just begun to scratch the surface" in the area of urban renewal.

● **B'NAI B'RITH** -- District 1 of B'nai B'rith June 4 adopted a resolution at its annual convention urging Congress to pass legislation that would "remove all doubt of Federal jurisdiction in cases of bombing and dynamite violence." The resolution followed bombings of synagogues and private homes in the South.

● **NATIONAL HELLS CANYON ASSN.** -- June 11 announced it would continue to fight for a single high dam at Hells Canyon in the Snake River on the Idaho-Oregon border. The Association statement conceded that the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee's June 2 defeat of the bill (S 555) to authorize Federal construction of the high dam "puts an end" to chances for passage in 1958. The Association said it would reassess the situation after the November elections.

Lobbyist Registrations

Twelve registrations were filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between June 2-16.

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military & Veterans and Professional. Where certain information is not listed (such as legislative interest or compensation), such information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- American President Lines, 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- A. DEVITT VANECH, 1025 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/9/58.

Legislative Interest -- "In support of S3519," a bill to authorize the construction and sale by the Federal Maritime Board of two superliner passenger vessels. (Weekly Report p. 765).

● **EMPLOYER** -- California-Western States Life Insurance Co., 2020 L St., Sacramento, Calif.

Registrant -- H. HAROLD LEAVEY, 2020 L St., Sacramento, Calif. Filed 6/11/58.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Cerro de Pasco Corp., 300 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- SAMUEL W. ANDERSON, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/5/58.

Legislative Interest -- "To stabilize production of copper, lead, zinc, acid-grade fluorspar and tungsten from domestic mines by providing for stabilization payments to producers of ores or concentrates of these commodities."

Previous Registrations -- American Watch Assn. (1955 Almanac p. 668); United States Lines Co. (Weekly Report p. 574).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Cooke Trust Co. Ltd., Honolulu, Hawaii (receiver for Trent Trust Co. Ltd., Honolulu, Hawaii).

Registrant -- F. EBERHART HAYNES, lawyer, 940 Investment Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/6/58.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 12740 (5/29/58) superseded by HR 12773 (6/3/58), bills to amend section 34 of the Trading With the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. App. 34)."

● **EMPLOYER** -- Isbrandtsen Co. Inc., shippers, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- JOHN J. O'CONNOR, 423 Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/9/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Appropriations and legislation pertaining to shipping."

Previous Registrations -- Society of Marine Inspectors (1947 Almanac p. 770).

● **EMPLOYERS** -- Michael T. Halbouty, 5111 Westheimer Rd., Houston, Texas; Skyline Oil Co., Atlas Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah; Global Enterprises Corp., 800 Petroleum Club Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Registrant -- BARASH AND HOFFMAN, law firm, 710 Sheraton Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/4/58.

Legislative Interest -- "In support of the enactment of HR 8054, a bill to provide for the leasing of oil and gas deposits in lands beneath inland navigable waters in the Territory of Alaska."

Previous Registrations -- Firm registered for John H. Trigg, independent oil operator (Weekly Report p. 509); Max Barash registered for Advance Refining Co. Inc. and Empire Petroleum Co. (1949 Almanac p. 870).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Montana Railroad Assn., Helena, Mont.

Registrant -- JOHN WILLARD, director, Montana Railroad Assn., Box 1172, Helena, Mont. Filed 6/10/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Support such pending or proposed legislation as members of the Montana Railroad Assn. believe to be in their interest and in the interest of a sound national transportation policy."

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- MOTOROLA INC.,

4545 W. Augusta Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Filed 6/4/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Tax legislation."

Previous Registrations -- Organization registered (1955 Almanac p. 690); law firm of Hedrick and Lane registered for Motorola Inc. (Weekly Report p. 712).

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Assn. of Manufacturers, 918 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- ROBERT L. HUMPHREY, 918 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/9/58.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting American industry...revenue measures, national labor policy, appropriations bills and Federal programs competitive to or regulatory of industry."

Citizens Groups

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- CONGENIAL RETIREMENT ASSN., Hampton Bays, N.W. Filed 6/4/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Present viewpoint of the retired to committees, legislators and administrators acting on labor and other legislation and disseminate this viewpoint."

Individuals

● **EMPLOYER** -- Estate of Harry B. Betty, c/o Roy van der Kamp, First Federal Bldg., Davenport, Iowa.

Registrant -- MILLER AND CHEVALIER, law firm, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/13/58.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of "section 812 (e) (1)(F) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954."

Previous Registrations -- See listing under Conestoga Manufacturing Co. (Weekly Report p. 194).

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- JOHN F. DEEDS, lawyer, 311 Western Union Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/4/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to be proposed directing issuance of a patent for homestead entry Cheyenne 043849 to the heirs of Frank L. Wilhelm under and pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1098, 43 U.S.C. 1165)."

Previous Registration -- Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Assn. (1949 Almanac p. 847).

SUPREME COURT RULINGS

The Supreme Court June 16 ruled 5-4 that the Secretary of State did not have authority under present laws to deny a passport because of an individual's "beliefs or associations." The majority opinion, written by Justice William O. Douglas, said "the right of exit is a personal right included within the word 'liberty' as used in the Fifth Amendment," and "if that 'liberty' is to be regulated, it must be pursuant to the lawmaking functions of the Congress." The Court said it had found the only statutory requirements for a passport to be those relating to citizenship and whether the applicant's conduct violated the law, and hence the petitioner, Rockwell Kent, could not be required to state whether he was a Communist in order to get a passport. The dissent, written by Justice Tom C. Clark, traced the Secretary of State's passport-issuing authority from 1856 through the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, and said he had ample authority under law.

The Court's ruling was based on appeals of three unsuccessful passport applicants -- Rockwell Kent, the artist; Dr. Walter Biehl, a psychiatrist, and Weldon Bruce Dayton, a physicist. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles June 17 said he would consult with the Justice Department to try to work out a future passport policy.

The Court, in other June 16 decisions:

Ruled 6-3 that unions may not seek to enforce "hot cargo" contracts (permitting workers to refuse to handle goods if their union said the action was unfair to labor) if doing so violated the Taft-Hartley Act's ban on secondary boycotts.

Denied 5-4 a petition by Mayor William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta, Ga., to set up a special three-judge District Court to rule on the constitutionality of Georgia's county unit system for tabulating votes.

Remanded to the District Court in Washington, by an 8-0 ruling, a 10-year-old suit by Interhandel, a Swiss firm, to recover \$100 million in assets of General Aniline & Film Corp., which the U.S. Government had seized as enemy property.

Refused to review a U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals decision that Martha Dodd Stern and Alfred K. Stern, indicted in 1957 as Soviet spies, had lost their right to appeal a contempt of court conviction because they failed to post bond.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 10 -- Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) said the Senate Democratic Policy Committee had discussed but not scheduled for floor action an amended bill (S 2646) to curb Supreme Court powers. (Weekly Report p. 713)

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower sent the following nominations to the Senate for confirmation:

Ex-Sen. Chan Gurney (R Texas, 1939-51), as a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board; June 6.

Philip Ray Rodgers of Maryland, a Republican, as a member of the National Labor Relations Board; June 13.

CONGRESSIONAL CRUISE

Thirteen House Members and their wives and a Senate administrative assistant June 14-16 sailed as guests of the Grace Lines aboard the new luxury liner Santa Rosa on her inaugural cruise from Newport News, Va., to New York. Most of the Congressmen were members either of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee or other subcommittees on shipping, such as the House Appropriations Commerce Subcommittee. The Senate assistant was Bedwin M. Hood of the office of Sen. John Marshall Butler (R Md.), a member of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Merchant Marine Subcommittee.

The Congressmen who made the trip, with their committee designations: John J. Allen Jr. (R Calif.), Merchant Marine and Fisheries; Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.), chairman, Merchant Marine and Fisheries; Frank T. Bow (R Ohio), Appropriations Commerce Subcommittee; Walt Horan (R Wash.), Appropriations Commerce Subcommittee; Porter Hardy Jr. (D Va.), Armed Services Construction Subcommittee; William S. Mailliard (R Calif.), Merchant Marine and Fisheries; George Meader (R Mich.), Government Operations International Operations Subcommittee; John J. Rooney (D N.Y.), Appropriations Commerce Subcommittee; Timothy P. Sheehan (R Ill.), Merchant Marine and Fisheries; John F. Shelley (D Calif.), Appropriations Commerce Subcommittee; Thor C. Tollefson (R Wash.), Merchant Marine and Fisheries; and Paul Kitchin (D N.C.), Armed Services Subcommittee No. 3.

John W. Byrnes (R Wis.), who also was present on the cruise said he was a close friend of William Flanagan, an official of W. R. Grace & Co.

The Senate June 9 passed a superliner construction bill (HR 11451) that included a provision prohibiting reduced rates or free transportation on American flagships to Congressmen, but the provision was deleted June 13 in conference. (Weekly Report p. 765)

A Grace Lines spokesman, referring to the provision, said the cruise was not "transportation" because the Congressmen "were not going anywhere"; it was more an "inspection trip," he said.

ATOMIC SECURITY

Deputy Secretary of Defense Donald A. Quarles told the Joint Atomic Energy Agreements for Cooperation Subcommittee that the United States did not plan to share information on the manufacture of the hydrogen bomb with other NATO nations. His testimony was included in a transcript of hearings, begun Jan. 29 and released June 14, on a bill (S 3912) to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to permit freer exchange of atomic information and materials between the U.S. and its allies. The transcript also contained a statement by AEC Chairman Lewis L. Strauss that there would always be "certain secrets" the U.S. would probably never disclose to any other nation because of its desire to maintain leadership in the development of nuclear power. (Weekly Report p. 738)

THE TEXT OF THE PRESIDENT'S AVIATION AGENCY MESSAGE

Following is the text of the President's June 13 message to Congress asking creation of a Federal aviation agency to coordinate civilian and military flights and maintain air safety (Weekly Report p. 786):

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Recent mid-air collisions of aircraft, occasioning tragic losses of human life, have emphasized the need for a system of air traffic management which will prevent, within the limits of human ingenuity, a recurrence of such accidents.

In this message, accordingly, I am recommending to the Congress the establishment of an aviation organization in which would be consolidated among other things all the essential management functions necessary to support the common needs of our civil and military aviation.

Soon after taking office as President I received reports that the increasing speed of aircraft, the rapid growth in the volume of daily flights, and the introduction into common use of jet and vertical lift aircraft were causing serious congestion in the airspace. It was also reported that the aviation facilities then in use were rapidly becoming inadequate for the efficient management of air traffic.

To develop a positive program it was first necessary to obtain more precise information on the nature and seriousness of the air traffic control problem. This task was assigned to an aviation facilities study group appointed at my request by the director of the Bureau of the Budget.

In its report this study group found that the airspace was already overcrowded and that the development of airports, navigation aids, and especially the air traffic control system, was lagging far behind aeronautical developments and the needs of our mobile population. Development of a comprehensive plan to meet the national requirements for aviation facilities was recommended and it was proposed that the plan be developed by an individual of national reputation. I approved the report and its recommendations and on Feb. 10, 1956, appointed Mr. Edward P. Curtis to the post of Special Assistant to the President for Aviation Facilities Planning.

GRAND CANYON ACCIDENT

Mr. Curtis on May 10, 1957, submitted to me a positive plan of action designed to correct the deficiencies which had led to the inadequacies of our aviation facilities system. Mr. Curtis identified the major deficiencies as first, technological, and second, organizational.

While the Curtis plan was under preparation, the Nation was shocked by the most costly civil air disaster in its history. On June 30, 1956, two civil airliners collided over the Grand Canyon and 128 lives were lost. This tragedy gave dramatic support to the view that even in the less congested portions of our airspace the separation of aircraft should not be left to chance or to the visual ability of pilots.

As an essential step in solving the complex technical problems involved, Mr. Curtis called for the creation of an Airways Modernization Board as a temporary independent agency to develop, test and select air traffic control systems and devices. The Congress promptly established the Airways Modernization Board by an enactment which I approved on Aug. 14, 1957.

The Airways Modernization Board is now a functioning organization engaged in developing the systems, procedures, and devices which will help assure that tomorrow's air traffic control measures can safely and efficiently handle tomorrow's aircraft and traffic load. Except for certain facilities so peculiar to the operations of the Armed Forces as to have little or no effect on the common system, all air traffic control facilities are now developed by the Airways Modernization Board. The duplication and conflict between military and civil air facilities research agencies, which have proved so costly in the past, have been eliminated by the partnership which characterizes the new agency. It embodies an approach to facilities research and development which must ultimately be

expanded to traffic control operations, namely: a single agency so organized and staffed as to be capable of taking into account the requirements of all categories of aviation.

Some time will pass before the new systems being developed by the Airways Modernization Board can play a decisive part in enhancing the safety and efficiency of the airways. Meanwhile, existing facilities and programs for air traffic management must continue to be expanded and improved if they are to cope with the growing volume of air traffic. This responsibility is currently being discharged by the Civil Aeronautics Administration of the Department of Commerce, which has developed an accelerated Federal Airways Plan calling for the expenditure of large sums to meet the Nation's short-range air traffic requirements. The Civil Aeronautics Administration's appropriations for installing, maintaining, and operating Federal air traffic control facilities have been sharply increased to enable it to do this job on schedule.

Following the recent midair collision over Maryland, a number of additional measures were taken by the Government to reduce the immediate risk of such accidents. For example, on May 23, 1958, the military services announced they would voluntarily curtail certain flying activities previously permitted by air regulations. Special steps are also being taken to further safeguard air carriers using the more heavily traveled cross-country airways.

With respect to organization, Mr. Curtis recommended that an independent Federal Aviation Agency be established in which would be consolidated all the essential management functions necessary to support the common needs of United States civil and military aviation. He also recommended the appointment of a Special Assistant to the President to implement the programs outlined in his report. On July 17, 1957, I appointed Mr. E.R. Quesada to the post of Special Assistant to the President for aviation matters and charged him with taking the leadership in securing the implementation of the Curtis plan of action.

CIVIL-MILITARY PARTNERSHIP

A fully adequate and lasting solution to the Nation's air traffic management problems will require a unified approach to the control of aircraft in flight and the utilization of airspace. This national responsibility can be met by the active partnership of civil and military personnel in a Federal Aviation Agency as proposed in the Curtis report, and which is able to serve the legitimate requirements of general, commercial, and military aviation.

The concept of a unified Federal Aviation Agency charged with aviation facilities and air traffic management functions now scattered throughout the Government has won widespread support in the Congress and among private groups concerned with aviation. The Congress indicated its position in a provision of the Airways Modernization Act of 1957:

It is the sense of Congress that on or before January 15, 1959, a program of reorganization establishing an independent aviation authority, following the objectives and conclusions of the Curtis report of May 14, 1957, entitled "Aviation Facilities Planning," be submitted to the Congress.

In accordance with this Congressional directive, it had been my intention to submit recommendations for a Federal Aviation Agency to the Congress early in the next session. The recent Maryland collision has made it apparent, however, that the need for action is so urgent that the consolidation should be undertaken now.

I therefore recommend that the Congress enact at the earliest practicable date legislation establishing a Federal Aviation Agency in the executive branch of the Government and that the new agency be given the powers required for the effective performance of the responsibilities to be assigned to it.

The Federal Aviation Agency should be headed by an administrator assisted by a deputy administrator, with both officials to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

All functions now carried out by the Civil Aeronautics Administration should be transferred to the new agency.

All functions and powers of the Airways Modernization Board should also be placed in the Federal Aviation Agency, the responsibilities now lodged in the board to be discharged by the administrator through a major division of the agency devoted to research and development.

Experience indicates that the preparations, issuance, and revision of regulations governing matters of safety can best be carried on by the agency charged with the day-to-day control of traffic, the inspection of aircraft and service facilities, the certification of pilots and related duties. I therefore recommend that the function of issuing air safety regulations now vested in the Civil Aeronautics Board be lodged in the Federal Aviation Agency. Decisions of the administrator with respect to such regulations should be final, subject, of course, to such appeals to the courts as may be appropriate.

The legislation should require the administrator to report to the Civil Aeronautics Board the facts, conditions, and circumstances relating to accidents involving civil aircraft. The board should in turn be empowered to review the administrator's report and all evidence relating to the accident and should be authorized to make a determination as to the probable causes of the accident. The board should conduct a public hearing with respect to an accident whenever it considers such hearing to be in the public interest. This distribution of responsibility will place the function of gathering the facts pertaining to accidents in the agency best equipped to do the job and most likely to make early and advantageous use of the findings. At the same time the public will be assured that a board divorced from immediate responsibility for traffic control or airworthiness operations will receive the administrator's reports, consider all the evidence, arrive at determinations of causes, and make public such recommendations as the facts may warrant. Appropriate provisions should be made for cooperation between the agency and military authorities in the investigation of accidents involving military aircraft.

Appropriate Department of Defense functions which are susceptible of effective administration by the new agency without impairment of the national defense should also be transferred as rapidly as adequate arrangements for their performance and the solution of personnel problems can be worked out.

It is not practicable to prescribe in legislation all the units, facilities and functions, especially in the Department of Defense, which should eventually be lodged in whole or in part in the new agency. The legislation should therefore give the President the authority to transfer to the administrator any functions of executive departments or agencies which relates primarily to air traffic management.

Because the agency will be administering important functions and activities which have heretofore been administered in civil agencies and others which have been carried on in the military services, it is essential that the legislation provide for the staffing of the agency in such a manner as to permit the participation of military personnel as well as civilians in positions of authority.

The legislation should also impose on the administrator the obligation to provide for the assignment and participation of military personnel within the agency in such a manner as to assure that national defense interests as well as the needs of all aircraft for safe and efficient traffic management will be considered in the conduct of the agency's operations. The development of a genuine civil-military partnership in which all agencies and interests concerned with aviation may place full confidence will be essential to the success of the Federal Aviation Agency.

To assure that the agency will be able to discharge its responsibilities effectively in time of war or other emergency, plans must be developed and legislation enacted to guarantee that, in the event of emergency, agency personnel will continue to perform their duties, will be subject to assignment to such posts as may require staffing, and will enjoy appropriate protections and benefits. The executive branch will prepare such plans as quickly as possible and I shall recommend to the Congress the enactment of appropriate legislation at a later date.

The complex transfers and consolidations involved in getting the agency underway make it desirable that the legislation, other than the provisions creating the agency, take effect 90 days after enactment. I also recommend that the administrator be authorized to defer the taking effect of any portion of the act for a reasonable additional period should he find such a delay necessary or desirable in the public interest.

I recommend that the Federal Aviation Agency be given full and paramount authority over the use by aircraft of airspace over the United States and its territories except in circumstances of military emergency or urgent military necessity.

To assure maximum conformance with the plans, policies, and allocations of the administrator with respect to airspace, I recommend that the legislation prohibit the construction or substantial alteration of any airport or missile site until prior notice has been given to the administrator and he is afforded a reasonable time to advise as to the effect of such construction on the use of airspace by aircraft.

I urge that in the interest of proceeding as rapidly as possible with the task of increasing safety in the air, legislation carrying out these recommendations be enacted during the current session of Congress.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE TEXT OF THE PRESIDENT'S JUNE 18 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's June 18 press conference:

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. Please sit down. Ladies and gentlemen, this morning I want to start off with two or three announcements, the first of which I have dictated, because I want to give it to you exactly as I intend it. I showed this to Mr. Hagerty, who is just now having it mimeographed in order, if you are interested, that you can have the exact wording, rather than an abbreviated version.

SHERMAN ADAMS

The intense publicity lately surrounding the name of Sherman Adams makes it desirable, even necessary, that I start this conference with an expression of my own views about the matter. First, as a result of this entire incident, all of us in America should have been made aware of one truth -- this is that a gift is not necessarily a bribe. One is evil, the other is a tangible expression of friendship. Almost without exception, everybody seeking public office accepts political contributions. These are gifts to further a political career. Yet we do not make a generality that these gifts are intended to color the later official votes, recommendations, and actions of the recipients. In the general case, this whole activity is understood, accepted, and approved. The circumstances surrounding the innocent receipt by a public official of any gift are therefore important, so that the public may clearly distinguish between innocent and guilty action.

Among these circumstances are the character and reputation of the individual, the record of his subsequent actions, and evidence of intent or lack of intent to exert undue influence.

ADAMS "IMPRUDENT"

Anyone who knows Sherman Adams has never had any doubt of his personal integrity and honesty. No one has believed that he could be bought; but there is a feeling or belief that he was not sufficiently alert in making certain that the gifts, of which he was the recipient, could be so misinterpreted as to be considered as attempts to influence his political actions. To that extent he has been, as he stated yesterday, "imprudent."

Now, the utmost prudence must necessarily be observed by everyone attached to the White House because of the possible effect of any slightest inquiry, suggestion or observation emanating from this office and reaching any other part of the Government. Carelessness must be avoided.

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUSIONS

My own conclusions of this entire episode are as follows: I believe that the presentation made by Gov. Adams to the Congressional committee yesterday truthfully represents the pertinent facts. I personally like Gov. Adams, I admire his abilities. I respect him because of his personal and official integrity. I need him.

Admitting the lack of that careful prudence in this incident that Gov. Adams yesterday referred to, I believe with my whole heart that he is an invaluable public servant doing a difficult job efficiently, honestly and tirelessly. Now, ladies and gentlemen, so far as I am concerned, this is all that I can, all that I shall say. If there are any questions from any part of this body, they will go to Mr. Hagerty and not to me.

PHILIPPINE PRESIDENT

Now, I have another announcement. This is about the presence in Washington of the president of the Philippines, a man heading a people traditionally our friends, our firm allies, and therefore not only the entire Government but the entire people take great satisfaction in his visit to us today.

NAGY EXECUTION

And, finally, the execution of Nagy and Maleter. I can not think of any incident that could have, and has more shocked the civilized world. These two men were not guilty of evil doing. They were fighting for their own country, to eliminate or to reduce the domination by force of their country on the part of the Soviets. Good faith was violated in their execution, the story of which has just come to our attention in this country.

It is clear evidence that the intent of the Soviets is to pursue their own policies of terror and intimidation in any way they choose, to bring about complete subservience to their will. I think there is no incident that should have more alerted the free world to the lack of confidence that we are compelled to feel in the words and actions of these Communist imperialists. I am ready for questions.

ADAMS AND ELECTIONS

Q. (MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press): Mr. President, I don't know whether this transgresses your embargo or not, but some Republicans running for reelection say they are going to have difficulty facing the voters on the Adams-Goldfine issue in the light of this Administration's 1952 attacks on the so-called "mess in Washington." Do you care to comment on those Republican views?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I think not, Mr. Arrowsmith. I have given my statement. It is what I believe is demanded and expected and needed in the circumstances.

GOLDFINE TAX RETURNS

Q. (EDWARD P. MORGAN, American Broadcasting Co.): Mr. President, this question has not to do with Mr. Adams but Government procedure possibly regarding Mr. Goldfine. May I state it to see whether it falls within or without your embargo? In past instances, Mr. President, when difficulties of this kind have come up regarding propriety, you have stated, you have indicated strongly that one of the most important matters is to get the facts out. House investigators say that to them one of the most important matters is how Mr. Goldfine viewed this relationship with people in the Government; and that the only way they can really find this out, is to whether he claimed as business deductions the gifts he made on his income tax. Apparently the only way they can get the income tax returns is by a special Presidential order through the Department of Justice. If you were so asked, would you be inclined to make such an order?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think I would consult the Attorney General and precedents in like cases. I have nothing else to say, because I don't know anything further about it. It's a question that has come suddenly, and I have no other way of answering it.

SUMMIT CONFERENCE

Q. (ROD MACLEISH, Westinghouse Broadcasting Co.): Mr. President, you spoke of the Nagy and Maleter executions, sir. I detect the note of shock that the free world, everyone has felt in this. Does this indicate to you that a new and harder line is being pursued in the Soviet Union? Does this negate the chances of a summit conference and further fruitful negotiations with the Soviet Union on outstanding political questions that are before the free world now, or -- the two sides, now?

Conference in Brief

President Eisenhower June 18 held his 38th press conference of his second term, three weeks after his 37th. (Weekly Report p. 715). The President made these points:

- SHERMAN ADAMS -- The Presidential Assistant had been "imprudent" in his relations with Bernard Goldfine but Adams was an "invaluable public servant, doing a difficult job efficiently, honestly and tirelessly."

- EXECUTION OF IMRE NAGY -- The President could not think of anything that had shocked the civilized world as much as the execution of Nagy and his associates by the Hungarian Communist regime.

- AID TO COMMUNIST COUNTRIES -- The execution of Nagy indicated the necessity of giving aid to Communist countries when that aid could help weaken the solidarity of the Communist bloc.

- LEBANON -- The President could not predict under what conditions precisely the United States might intercede in a country like Lebanon.

THE PRESIDENT: Well I think I should like to answer that question in this way: There has been a very great feeling in the free world that possibly we have been reluctant to acknowledge that the Soviets were more ready to negotiate, and to negotiate in good faith. The news from the free world today is that the revulsion that people are feeling everywhere is evidenced in a number of places, in a number of countries where picketing or demonstrating in front of Soviet embassies and soon. So I would say anything of this kind that shocks the whole free world, its whole conscience and its whole beliefs, is detrimental to fruitful negotiations.

GIFT LIMITATIONS

Q. (WILLIAM MCGAFFIN, Chicago Daily News): Mr. President, Sen. Douglas of Illinois follows a practice of sending back any gifts that are worth more than two dollars and a half. Do you feel, Mr. President, that everybody in Government should set some modest limit on the amount of a gift that he would accept?

THE PRESIDENT: I never dreamed of putting it in just that way. For example, you people here, a good many of you once gave me a heifer, and the lady reporters did the same thing. Now, I'm sure that heifers cost more than two dollars and a half. Now, I wouldn't, I do not care what anyone else does, I try to be guided by rule of reason.

KHRUSHCHEV CORRESPONDENCE

Q. (RAYMOND P. BRANDT, St. Louis Post-Dispatch): In view of the Hungarian situation and the latest messages you had from Mr. Khrushchev, is there any value in continuing the correspondence with Mr. Khrushchev?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, Mr. Brandt, I don't believe I can answer that categorically. I want to take the whole thing again in advisement. I shall have serious discussions with my advisers. I do say that the whole thing has been a very great setback to my hopes, and while my hopes have not been based on any tangible advancement in recent months, in the conciliation of respective positions, still hope is one thing that does keep you working and trying.

And here, as I say, I think the whole sense of shock to the free world is going to be a very great obstacle to further --

ADAMS CASE 'PROCEDURES'

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Reston.

Q. (JAMES P. RESTON, New York Times): Mr. President, do the procedures that you have approved in the Adams case apply to all Federal officials?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't know what you mean by "apply" -- ing. I haven't approved any procedures. I am saying what I believe and what my conclusions and convictions are as a result of an incident, or series of incidents. I have never said anything except that I expect the highest possible standards, not only of conduct but of appearance of conduct.

Q. (RESTON): I was merely trying to get straight, sir, whether you thought that any other official in the Government could do what Mr. Adams did and get your approval.

THE PRESIDENT: Oh! Well, I'd say this:

In the executive departments -- and I suppose that is what you are talking about -- I would believe that the standard of conduct in the White House should be impeccable. I would expect the same thing in all other departments, but I am not quite so close to their many individuals, except for the cabinet officers themselves, that I could act directly. They would, themselves, have that responsibility.

ETHICAL STUDY

Q. (RICHARD L. WILSON, Cowles Publications): Mr. President, over a period of years, and possibly due to the increased relationships between business and Government, there have been many of these instances of so-called favoritism and special treatment which have come up. I wonder if this hasn't created a relatively new situation which justifies a thorough study so as to establish a basis of morals and ethics in this general field.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you raise a very pertinent philosophical question. When you come down to it, I think there is no possible way in which elected officials can be called to account except by their own conscience, their own consciousness of good or evil intent except only when they do something that outrages either the legal bounds that are set for us or, let's say, the public opinion in the United States.

This does not have the same exact application to an executive department because their people are normally appointed during the pleasure of the President and for the time being, except for those in independent agencies which have term appointments. So, I would say that there is normally a greater concern about everybody in the executive departments, and I think there is normally a greater care taken to see that their conduct is all that it should be.

PEACE COMMISSION

Q. (GORDON WHITE, Deseret News): There have been some suggestions --

THE PRESIDENT: Would you speak a little more clearly.
THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q. (WHITE): There have been some suggestions recently that a peace commission be set up to explore new ways toward peace, and perhaps in light of the Nagy incidents and, as you say, distrust, perhaps this might find some more fruitful means than we followed. Mr. Benson has said that the cabinet has perhaps discussed informally the idea. Would you be in favor of that?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I can't, at the moment, see where any particular usefulness would come about by the appointment of a brand new commission. I know of no subject that is so much discussed within the Government, particularly the State Department, Defense Department and the White House, by others that come in. Every kind of businessman, publisher, professional man, particularly if he has had an interest in foreign affairs, is listened to, normally his testimony, views are put down, they are looked at. I have, once in a while, occasional lunches or dinners where the whole subject is brought up, or in some of its aspects, and I would doubt that a permanent, and I suppose that is what you are talking about, a permanent commission might be useful.

On the other hand, I'll say this: If we can find anything that will be useful in this terrible problem, why, I would be the first to welcome it.

LEBANON CRISIS

Q. (JOHN M. HIGHTOWER, Associated Press): Mr. President, would you say, sir, under what, if any, conditions you might be prepared to take military action in connection with the Lebanese crisis?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you cannot describe the actions, of course. As of the circumstances, as we now understand them, we cannot be certain as to exactly what they are. Now we do know that the United Nations group has gone out there, and General Hammarskjöld is taking this whole matter under his earnest and personal view; and I should say that it would be dependent somewhat upon the judgments of the armistice team and the secretary general as to what we might have to do. But I would not want at this time to make predictions.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE

Q. (JOHN HERLING, Editors Syndicate): About a year ago, the question was raised here, in your news conference, on the advisability of there being a Presidential scientific adviser. You

have since appointed one in the person of Dr. Killian. Now, I wonder whether, in view of the rapidity and range of scientific development and the growth of Governmental responsibilities in this area, whether a Department of Science might not be the next important step in Governmental structure.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, science is a little bit like the air you breathe -- it is everywhere; and just to get a department, separate Department of Air -- I had better take that subject on the negative for a moment. To get a Department of Science, I am not so certain that it would be particularly useful; but I do say this:

In every possible way, every department of Government, and particularly Defense, State, and I, are doing our best to get the finest opinions and convictions of these people that it is possible to obtain.

As a matter of fact, one of my appointments today is with the advisory committee under Dr. Killian, and if I thought there was any need for further formalized organization of this matter and this subject, I should refer it to him at once for a study, a complete study on it, I mean in his group.

ASSISTANT PRESIDENT

Q. (SARAH McLENDON, El Paso Times): Mr. President, sir, would it not be a good idea to set up rules and specific scope of work for the office of Assistant President, so that we, the public, would know what the duties and responsibilities are?

I heard the chairman of the subcommittee of the Legislative Oversight Committee say the other day that it might be necessary, that they did not even know at that particular time officially what the office paid; and, since, I believe we have been informed by Mr. Hagerty; but they did not know what the duties are and that nowhere in Government is this spelled out.

He said it might be a question for the Civil Service Commission, the Civil Service Committee of the House, or the Judicial -- Judiciary Committee of the House, or the Government Operations Committee to inquire into it; but, actually, they don't know enough about the office, and the public is so interested. Couldn't we spell that out?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I have never thought of trying it, but I would say this: If you will take the Constitution and all the laws of America and find out exactly what my duties are, you will find that in some form, minor or major, he is involved in assisting me, that's his whole task. I have a personal staff to help me get together all of the facts, information, opinions that belong, not specifically to any particular department, they help me to get these things so marshaled that I can sit and make decisions. They do not make the decisions. It's not their function to do it, and no one attempts to do it, but whatever I, therefore, have to do, he has in some measure to do -- although the gauge of that measure is difficult in every single problem that comes up.

HARRIS STATEMENT

Q. (CLARK R. MOLLENHOFF, Des Moines Register): Mr. President, a little while ago here you spoke about the Adams case and saying if it went beyond legal bounds it would be an entirely different problem. And Chairman Harris stated Sherman Adams actually admitted he violated the law in getting information from the FTC and submitting this to Mr. Goldfine, in violation of some rules and regulations there. I wondered if you were aware of that situation of the charges of Mr. Harris, and wondered if you could distinguish this from some of the cases like the Caudle and Matthew Connally case and the other Truman problems.

THE PRESIDENT: First of all, I think you have violated the injunction I placed upon you; but at the same time there are certain pertinent facts that would help to answer your question and Mr. Hagerty has, and there are more details of that kind I think you should take to him.

SPUTNIK

Q. (FRANCIS M. STEPHENSON, New York Daily News): Mr. President, on May 15th the Soviets put a sputnik up weighing 20 pounds I think, and previously --

THE PRESIDENT: Can you lean to that thing?

Q. (STEPHENSON): Previously they put up one of half a ton and one of 184 pounds and the first two are down and the third one soon will be I guess. But I would like to ask -- can we match that thrust to put that weight in the sky, and I would also like to ask, if I may, how we stand with the Russians on the intercontinental missile.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, of course, the second one, no one knows exactly; these are all results of calculations, estimates that you can make, and they are largely secret, as you know.

But now, with respect to the thrust, at the beginning of this experiment, or this experimental work -- and, frankly, it practically began in 1955 or thereabouts, but there was some technical work of a very relatively minor character accomplished before that -- I think that in the whole guided missile, that is, the ballistic missile, I don't believe we ever put more than one to three million dollars a year before 1955, or '54.

Now as to whether or not we have yet the engines properly designed and of the strength to bring up that size of thing, I couldn't at this moment tell you. But I do know that our plans, programs of development are the kind that will put up any kind of missile or any kind of satellite that we believe it will be necessary.

By the way, there was a question answered for me yesterday that one of you people put up about two or three weeks ago: A young man, one of the prizewinners of the high school student contests for the Bausch & Lomb stated -- he is getting a big scholarship -- he stated that he wanted to be the first man to visit the moon and so I thought I have got one volunteer that really wants up there. But I do think that there will be, before too long, all the engines of all the strength we shall need.

DE GAULLE

Q. (RUTH S. MONTGOMERY, Hearst Syndicate): Mr. President, do you plan to invite Gen. de Gaulle to Washington any time in the near future?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, Mrs. Montgomery, those things, you know, always come about as a result of diplomatic exchanges, and to find out what is convenient for the visitor and for the host. Actually, I think you know Secretary Dulles is going to Paris, I believe it is the 5th of July, and he expects to have fruitful talks with Gen. de Gaulle, and I imagine that if there is any interest at that moment, the question could be discussed then.

AID TO SOVIET SATELLITES

Q. (MAY CRAIG, Portland Press Herald): In view of the execution of Nagy and his colleagues by the Soviet overlords of Hungary, will you still seek authority from Congress to give foreign aid to the Soviet satellites?

PRIVATE VETO MESSAGE

President Eisenhower June 4 vetoed a private bill (HR 2763) that would have required the Attorney General to pay \$2,820.32 to Hong-to Dew, a resident of Formosa, in compensation for 102 shares of Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. stock belonging to Dew that was vested (seized) in 1950-51 by the Office of Alien Property, on the grounds that Dew had been a wartime resident of a territory with which the United States had been at war. The President said that under the Trading with the Enemy Act, Dew would have been entitled to receive compensation for the vested property only if he had been substantially deprived of liberty by Japanese law, decree or regulation against political, religious or racial groups. The President said there was no evidence that this had occurred. To approve HR 2763, the President said, "would be to grant preferential treatment to Mr. Dew by according him a benefit which is denied by a statute of general application to others whose circumstances may be equally appealing."

DEFENSE REORGANIZATION

Following are the texts, released June 11, of messages on defense reorganization exchanged by President Eisenhower and former President Herbert Hoover (Weekly Report p. 767, 786):

HOOVER'S MESSAGE

THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE

The telegram of June 4 to Congressional leaders from Charles R. Hook, chairman of the Task Force on the Defense Department of the Second Hoover Commission, represents the judgment and the result of an exhaustive investigation by men who had intimate experience with these problems. I fully endorse

THE PRESIDENT: I will help. I would give aid to anything that I would think would help to weaken the solidarity of the Communist bloc. If we can set up centrifugal as opposed to centripetal forces, we are, in my mind, doing a great service for the free world. And, through trade, through possibilities for these people -- at times in Poland, taking, I suppose, the ones we are talking about now are Poland and Yugoslavia -- if they can make stronger their independent action, vis-a-vis the Soviets, that is all to the good.

And since -- it has often been said, you know, that trade follows a flag -- it's entirely possible, too, that the flag tends to follow trade; and there could be some trading in this way that would awaken new interest in these countries to pull away from Moscow and, to that effect, I think we would be advantaged, to that extent we would be advantaged.

MACMILLAN TALKS

Q. (WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, New York Times): Mr. President, we have not had an opportunity, sir, to have a press conference with you since your talks with Prime Minister Macmillan. Could you give us, in your view, the major accomplishments?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, Mr. Lawrence, for five years I have tried to set up or, let's say, create the possibility that heads of government could have informal talks among themselves without creating great expectations, without creating the necessity for consulting on an agenda, and finally, getting out one of these customary communiques. In other words, there is tremendous value by a very meeting of heads of government on an informal basis and, indeed, one of the reasons that I was so anxious to go to Panama a year or so ago, in spite of the fact that I still had an open wound, and I went back to Paris after I had had a sudden illness, because I wanted the opportunity there to see these heads of government informally, discussing with them our problems, everything from mutual security to Cyprus, any subject that you wanted to speak about.

Now, here we found this, among ourselves we, as individuals and as governments, we have remarkable unity of outlook and we certainly hope to be helpful with our own friends and associates in other informal conversations with them in keeping the free world feeling a little bit more united even than it now is.

Q. (MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press): Thank you, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: No one gives me an opportunity to talk about defense.

their support of the basic principles which you have set forth as fundamental to your defense reorganization proposals. Civilian authority must be made clear-cut.

In June 1949, representing the views of the first Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch and the recommendations of an exhaustive task force investigation by men also of experience in those problems, I testified before the Senate Committee saying that "the Act had not accomplished the unity of command or civilian control of the financial and business operations of the military forces for which we had such high hopes; further that the economy which was expected from it had not materialized; that the essential weakness appeared to lie in the lack of a clear assignment of authority and responsibility to the Secretary of Defense." The evidence of two commissions and their task forces is overwhelming in its substantiation of your principles, which I join you in supporting.

HERBERT HOOVER

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear President Hoover:

I warmly appreciate your telegram in respect to defense reorganization. As you indicate, in the interest of unity, efficiency and the greatest military strength at the least cost, the need is urgent to vest clear-cut authority in the Secretary of Defense. On this very issue serious differences have developed between proposals I have made and certain provisions of the bill now being debated in the House of Representatives. Your message powerfully supports the basic approach which I have been striving to advance, and I am most grateful to you for it.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER



Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 453

HR 10015 -- Continue until June 30, 1959 the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 1/15/58 -- House Ways and Means reported March 27, 1958. House passed May 5, 1958. Senate Finance reported May 21, 1958. Senate passed, amended, May 26, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments May 28, 1958. President signed June 11, 1958.

Public Law 454

HR 9291 -- Define parts of certain types of footwear for tariff purposes. SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 8/14/57 -- House Ways and Means reported March 13, 1958. House passed April 3, 1958. Senate Finance reported May 20, 1958. Senate passed, amended, May 22, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments May 28, 1958. President signed June 11, 1958.

Public Law 455

S 1191 -- (HR 4964) -- Authorize the Secretary of Interior to exchange lands at Olympic National Park. JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 2/14/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 12, 1958. Senate passed May 21, 1958. House passed June 2, 1958. President signed June 11, 1958.

Public Law 456

HR 12602 -- (S 3890) -- Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to permit transfers of 1958 farm acreage allotments for cotton in the case of natural disasters. GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 5/21/58 -- House Agriculture reported May 26, 1958. House passed May 28, 1958. Senate passed May 29, 1958. President signed June 11, 1958.

Public Law 457

H J Res 624 -- Make additional supplemental appropriations for the Department of Labor re carrying into effect provisions of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 6/9/58 -- House Appropriations reported June 9, 1958. House passed June 9, 1958. Senate Appropriations reported June 10, 1958. Senate passed, amended, June 11, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments June 11, 1958. President signed June 13, 1958.

Public Law 458

HR 7454 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for free importation by colleges and universities of sound recordings and film to be used by them in certain non-profit radio and television broadcasts. EBERHARTER (D Pa.) -- 5/13/57 -- House Ways and Means reported Feb. 13, 1958. House passed Feb. 27, 1958. Senate Finance reported May 12, 1958. Senate passed, amended, May 21, 1958. House agreed to Senate amendments June 3, 1958. President signed June 13, 1958.

Public Law 459

HR 11767 -- Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration appropriations for fiscal 1959. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 3/28/58 -- House Appropriations reported March 28, 1958. House passed April 1, 1958. Senate Appropriations reported April 18, 1958. Senate passed, amended, April 21, 1958. House agreed to conference report, with amendments, May 28, 1958. Senate agreed to conference report May 28, 1958. President signed June 13, 1958.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AGRICULTURE 2. APPROPRIATIONS 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education & Housing Health & Welfare 4. FOREIGN POLICY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immigration International Affairs 5. LABOR 6. MILITARY & VETERANS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Armed Services & Defense Veterans | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Astronautics & Atomic Energy Commemorative Congress, Constitution, Civil Rights Government Operations Indians, D.C., Territories Judicial Procedures Lands, Public Works, Resources Post Office & Civil Service 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business & Commerce Taxes & Tariffs |
|---|--|

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

SENATE

S 3963 -- Provide a new farm program for basic agricultural commodities under which excessive and burdensome Federal controls on agriculture will be eliminated, and under which American agriculture will be restored to a free enterprise basis. TALMADGE (D Ga.) -- 6/9/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

HR 12840 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. ABBITT (D Va.) -- 6/9/58 -- House Agriculture.
 HR 12842 -- Amend peanut price-support provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and the Agricultural Act of 1949. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 6/9/58 -- House Agriculture.
 HR 12845 -- Provide a new farm program for basic agricultural commodities under which excessive and burdensome Federal controls on agriculture will be eliminated and under which American agriculture will be restored to a free enterprise basis. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 6/9/58 -- House Agriculture.
 HR 12860 -- Extend and amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954; amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and Agricultural Act of 1949 re acreage allotment and price support programs for rice, cotton, wool, wheat, milk, and feed grains. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 6/9/58 -- House Agriculture.
 HR 12870 -- Provide for cancellation of certain feed and seed loans. BURDICK (R N.D.) -- 6/10/58 -- House Agriculture.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 85th Congress from Jan. 3, 1957, through June 14, 1958.

	Senate	House
Bills	4,010	12,947
Joint Resolutions	178	625
Concurrent Resolutions	93	340
Simple Resolutions	314	592
TOTAL	4,595	14,504

Public bills listed this week:

Bills

S 3962 - 4010
 HR 12840 - 12940

Resolutions

S J Res none
 S Con Res 92 - 93
 S Res 314
 H J Res 624 - 625
 H Con Res 340
 H Res 589 - 592

HR 12891 -- Amend peanut-marketing quota and price-support provision of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and the Agricultural Act of 1949. ABBITT (D Va.) (by request) -- 6/11/58 -- House Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

HOUSE

HR 12858 -- Make appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, and the Tennessee Valley Authority, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1959. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 6/9/58 -- House Appropriations.
 H J Res 624 -- Make additional supplemental appropriations for Department of Labor for carrying into effect the provisions of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 6/9/58 -- House Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION & HOUSING

SENATE

S 3980 -- Establish a Housing Conservation and Rehabilitation Finance Agency to provide loan funds for the conservation and rehabilitation of existing housing. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 6/11/58 -- Senate Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

- HR 12841 -- Expand the public facility loan program of the Community Facilities Administration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 6/9/58 -- House Banking and Currency.
- HR 12879 -- Establish a Housing Conservation and Rehabilitation Finance Agency to provide loan funds for conservation and rehabilitation of existing housing. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 6/10/58 -- House Banking and Currency.
- HR 12939 -- Amend section 203 (i) of National Housing Act to authorize Federal Housing Commissioner to insure mortgages on existing homes thereunder. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 6/12/58 -- House Banking and Currency.

HEALTH & WELFARE

HOUSE

- HR 12847 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase amount of outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefits thereunder. HYDE (R Md.) -- 6/9/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 12850 -- Prohibit introduction, or manufacture for introduction, into interstate commerce of switchblade knives. MACK (D Ill.) -- 6/9/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 12871 -- Increase amounts authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year for the programs of maternal and child health services, services for crippled children, and child welfare services, provided for by title V of the Social Security Act. KEAN (R N.J.) -- 6/10/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 12875 -- Extend title VII of Public Health Service Act (re health research facilities) for 5 years. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 6/10/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 12876 -- Similar to HR 12875. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 6/10/58.
- HR 12909 -- Encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by self-employed individuals. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 6/12/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 12911 -- Increase amount of benefits payable under Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 6/12/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 12912 -- Amend Social Security Act to reduce, for purposes of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, the age requirement from age 65 to 60. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 6/12/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 12913 -- Amend section 41 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide a system of safety rules, regulations, and safety inspection and training. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 6/12/58 -- House Education and Labor.
- HR 12914 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate special dependency test for disabled children over 18, so that the dependency status required of such child for benefit purposes will be same as that required of children under 18. WATTS (D Ky.) -- 6/12/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 12935 -- Prohibit certain acts involving importation, transportation, possession, or use of explosives. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/12/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 12936 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase all benefits thereunder by 15 percent and to provide that full benefits (when based on attainment or retirement age) will be payable to both men and women at age 60. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 6/12/58 -- House Ways and Means.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

SENATE

- S 3999 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to authorize Attorney General to permit certain aliens to pass through U.S. without complying with certain provisions of such act re inspection and examination. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 6/12/58 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S Con Res 92 -- Withdrawal of suspension of deportation of a certain alien. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 6/9/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

- S 3998 -- Extend validity of passport to 3 years. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 6/12/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations.
- S 4005 -- Amend title 13 of U.S.C. to provide for collection and publication of foreign commerce and trade statistics. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 6/12/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- S Res 314 -- Provide for conference to consider matter of friendly relations of countries of Western Hemisphere. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Cooper (R Ky.), Ives (R N.Y.), Case (R N.J.) -- 6/14/58 -- Senate Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

- H Con Res 340 -- Request the U.S. mission to U.N. to take all possible steps expeditiously to bring about consideration by the U.N. of question of self-determination of the population of Cyprus. MORANO (R Conn.) -- 6/10/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

SENATE

- S 3974 -- Provide for reporting and disclosure of certain financial transactions and administrative practices of labor organizations and employers, to prevent abuses in the administration of trusteeships by labor organizations, to provide standards re election of officers of labor organizations. KENNEDY (D Mass.), Ives (R N.Y.), Morse (D Ore.), Hill (D Ala.), Murray (D Mont.) -- 6/10/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 12940 -- Prohibit discrimination because of age in hiring and employment of persons by Government contractors. WHARTON (R N.Y.) -- 6/12/58 -- House Judiciary.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 3966 -- Amend P.L. 85-422 re method of computing pay for members of the armed services. BRICKER (R Ohio) -- 6/9/58 -- Senate Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 12929 -- Extend period during which military personnel will be given preference in occupancy of the Passunk housing projects in Philadelphia and during period to waive all income requirements re such projects for both military personnel and civilians employed in defense activities. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 6/12/58 -- House Banking and Currency.

VETERANS

HOUSE

- HR 12873 -- Amend Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to provide a conclusive presumption of service connection in case of the death of certain World War I veterans. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 6/10/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 12874 -- Similar to HR 12873. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 6/10/58.
- HR 12900 -- Provide pensions for widows and children of veterans of World War II and of Korean conflict on same basis as pension is provided for widows and children of veterans of World War I. BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 6/11/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 12926 -- Amend section 2105 of Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to provide that certain veterans' benefits be paid in full. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 6/12/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 12927 -- Amend section 358 of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to provide for apportionment of compensation of veterans who disappear. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 6/12/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 12928 -- Amend section 1302 of Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to provide for disposition of certain benefits which are unpaid at death of intended beneficiary. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 6/12/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 12930 -- Provide that veterans may accrue educational benefits under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 and P.L. 894, 81st Congress, until individuals may no longer be inducted for training and service in Armed Forces. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 6/12/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 12931 -- Grant a pension of \$100 per month of all honorably discharged veterans of World War I who are 60 years of age. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 6/12/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS & ATOMIC ENERGY

HOUSE

- HR 12938 -- Provide for conveyance of an interest of the U.S. in and to fissionable materials in a tract of land in Leon County, Fla. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 6/12/58 -- House Government Operations.

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

- S 3968 -- Provide for conferring of an award to be known as Medal for Distinguished Civilian Achievement. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 6/9/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
- S 3969 -- Authorize establishment of the Pig War National Monument. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 6/10/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3985 -- Authorize establishment of the Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, in State of Arizona. HAYDEN (D Ariz.) -- 6/11/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- H J Res 625 -- Designate the rose as national flower of the U.S. MCINTOSH (R Mich.) -- 6/12/58 -- House Administration.
H Res 592 -- Commemorate the 800th anniversary of the founding of city of Munich, Germany. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 6/12/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

- S Con Res 93 -- Provide for correction in the enrollment of S 734. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 6/13/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.
S Res 313 -- Pay a gratuity to Dorothy (I.) Travis Jones, CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 6/11/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.

HOUSE

- HR 12896 -- Provide further means of securing and protecting right of persons within jurisdiction of several States to equal protection of the laws and other civil rights guaranteed by Constitution or laws of the U.S. DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) -- 6/11/58 -- House Judiciary.
H Res 589 -- Elect Elford A. Cederberg, of Michigan, a member of the standing committee of the House of Representatives on Appropriations. MARTIN (R Mass.) -- 6/11/58 -- House Rules.
H Res 590 -- Consider S 86. BOLLING (D Mo.) -- 6/12/58 -- House Rules.
H Res 591 -- Consider HR 11078. MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 6/12/58 -- House Rules.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

- S 3979 -- Promote ethical standards of conduct among Members of Congress and officers and employees of the U.S. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 6/11/58 -- Senate Judiciary.
S 4010 -- Provide for receipt and disbursement of funds, and for continuation of accounts when there is a vacancy in office of the disbursing officer for the Government Printing Office. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 6/13/58 -- Senate Government Operations.

HOUSE

- HR 12859 -- Amend section 5 of act of July 16, 1914, re penalties for use of Government-owned vehicles for other than official purposes. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 6/9/58 -- House Government Operations.
HR 12694 -- Authorize making, amendment, and modification of contracts to facilitate national defense. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/11/58 -- House Judiciary.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 3970 -- Facilitate acquisition of real property under D.C. Alley Dwelling Act. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 6/10/58 -- Senate District of Columbia.
S 3981 -- Amend Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 6/11/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 3988 -- Amend District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 6/11/58 -- Senate District of Columbia.
S 3992 -- Amend section 31 of Organic Act of Guam. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 6/12/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 12857 -- Amend Revised Organic Act of Virgin Islands. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 6/9/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 12893 -- Amend act of September 7, 1950 (re construction of an additional airport in vicinity of D.C.), to require public hearings and consultation on location of access roads. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 6/11/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 12937 -- Provide that people of the Virgin Islands be represented by a Delegate in House of Representatives of the U.S. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 6/12/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

SENATE

- S 3993 -- Provide for representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases in district courts of the U.S. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 6/12/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

- S 3967 -- Authorize enlargement of harbor on the Mississippi River at Redwing, Minn. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 6/9/58 -- Senate Public Works.

- S 3973 -- Amend act to provide for construction of Markham Ferry project on Grand River in Oklahoma by the Grand River Dam Authority, an instrumentality of State of Oklahoma. KERR (D Okla.), MONROE (D Okla.) -- 6/10/58 -- Senate Public Works.
S 3975 -- Provide for construction of a fireproof annex building for use of Government Printing Office. HAYDEN (D Ariz.) -- 6/10/58 -- Senate Public Works.
S 3978 -- Provide for revestment of certain lands or interests therein acquired for Harlan County Reservoir, Neb., by reconveyance of such lands or interests therein to former owners thereof. HRUSKA (R Neb.) -- 6/11/58 -- Senate Public Works.
S 3986 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to enter into an agreement for relocating portions of the Natchez Trace Parkway, Miss. STENNIS (D Miss.), Eastland (D Miss.) -- 6/11/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 3987 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Development Compact. HILL (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Eastland (D Miss.), Sparkman (D Ala.) -- 6/11/58 -- Senate Judiciary.
S 4002 -- Authorize Gray Reef Dam and Reservoir as a part of the Glendo unit of the Missouri River Basin project. BARRETT (R Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- 6/12/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 4009 -- Amend act authorizing Washoe reclamation project, Nevada and California, in order to increase amount authorized to be appropriated for such project. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 6/13/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 12843 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to strengthen and improve national transportation system. CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 6/9/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 12849 -- Authorize annexation of certain real property of the U.S. by city of Wyandotte, Mich. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 6/9/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 12851 -- Authorize Secretary of the Interior to enter into an agreement for relocating portions of the Natchez Trace Parkway, Miss. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 6/9/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 12852 -- Similar to HR 12851. WINSTEAD (D Miss.) -- 6/9/58.
HR 12853 -- Similar to HR 12851. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 6/9/58.
HR 12854 -- Similar to HR 12851. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 6/9/58.
HR 12855 -- Similar to HR 12851. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 6/9/58.
HR 12856 -- Similar to HR 12851. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 6/9/58.
HR 12880 -- Provide for construction of a fireproof annex building for use of Government Printing Office. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 6/10/58 -- House Public Works.
HR 12881 -- Provide for certain purchasing programs for copper, lead, manganese, and zinc. CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 6/10/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 12882 -- Amend act to provide for construction of the Markham Ferry project on Grand River in Oklahoma by Grand River Dam Authority, an instrumentality of the State of Oklahoma. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 6/10/58 -- House Public Works.
HR 12883 -- Provide for certain improvements re Capital Power Plant and its distribution systems. JONES (D Ala.) -- 6/10/58 -- House Public Works.
HR 12892 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to Tombigbee-Tennessee Waterway development compact. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 6/11/58 -- House Public Works.
HR 12897 -- Authorize Secretary of the Army to convey to city of Durham, N.C., a waterline and related facilities that serviced the former Camp Butler Military Reservation. DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 6/11/58 -- House Armed Services.
HR 12898 -- Amend act entitled "An act to provide that the U.S. shall aid the States in wildlife-restoration projects, and for other purposes," to establish a different method for apportionment of funds among states. SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) -- 6/11/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 12899 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct the San Luis unit of the Central Valley project, Calif., to enter into an agreement with State of California re financing, construction and operation of additional works for joint use with State of California. SISK (D Calif.) -- 6/11/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 12916 -- Similar to HR 12892. JONES (D Ala.) -- 6/12/58.
HR 12917 -- Similar to HR 12892. BOYKIN (D Ala.) -- 6/12/58.
HR 12918 -- Similar to HR 12892. GRANT (D Ala.) -- 6/12/58.
HR 12919 -- Similar to HR 12892. ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 6/12/58.
HR 12920 -- Similar to HR 12892. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 6/12/58.
HR 12921 -- Similar to HR 12892. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 6/12/58.
HR 12922 -- Similar to HR 12892. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 6/12/58.
HR 12923 -- Similar to HR 12892. HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 6/12/58.
HR 12924 -- Similar to HR 12892. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 6/12/58.
HR 12925 -- Similar to HR 12892. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 6/12/58.
HR 12932 -- Provide for erection of a Federal and post office building in Couthatta, La. BROOKS (D La.) -- 6/12/58 -- House Public Works.
HR 12933 -- Provide for erection of a Federal and post office building in Springhill, La. BROOKS (D La.) -- 6/12/58 -- House Public Works.
HR 12934 -- Authorize conveyance to city of New York of certain lands located in said city for park and recreational purposes. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 6/12/58 -- House Public Works.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

- S 4004 -- Encourage and authorize details and transfers of Federal employees for service with international organizations. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 6/12/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.

S 4008 -- Increase maximum travel allowance for postal transportation clerks, acting postal transportation clerks, and substitute postal transportation clerks. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 6/13/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

HR 12848 -- Provide a more equitable system for settlement of appeals from adverse personnel actions in classified civil service. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 6/9/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

HOUSE

- HR 12844 -- Create an independent Federal Aviation Agency, to provide for safe and efficient use of the airspace by both civil and military operations, and to provide for the regulation and promotion of civil aviation in such manner as to best foster its development and safety. CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 6/9/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 12846 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended. HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 6/9/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 12869 -- Amend act of April 14, 1910, to provide that Interstate Commerce Commission shall prescribe rules, standards, and instructions for the installation, inspection, maintenance, and repair of certain parts on railroad cars. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 6/10/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 12872 -- Promote safety of employees and travelers upon common carriers by railroad engaged in interstate commerce by requiring such carriers to maintain tracks, bridges, roadbed, and permanent structures for support of way, trackage, and traffic in safe and suitable condition. MCCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 6/10/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 12877 -- Amend Federal Credit Union Act. MULDER (D N.Y.) -- 6/10/58 -- House Banking and Currency.
- HR 12895 -- Provide for a nationally uniform system of automobile registration. DENNISON (R Ohio) -- 6/11/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 12915 -- Amend section 10 of Federal Reserve Act re reserves required to be maintained by member banks of Federal Reserve System against deposits. DELLAY (D N.J.) -- 6/12/58 -- House Banking and Currency.

TAXES & TARIFFS

SENATE

- S 3962 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for non-recognition of gain or loss upon certain distributions of stock made pursuant to orders enforcing antitrust laws. FREAR (D Del.) -- 6/9/58 -- Senate Finance.
- S 3989 -- Provide head of household relief in case of a taxpayer supporting a mentally or physically handicapped son or daughter not residing in taxpayer's household. KENNEDY (D Mass.) -- 6/12/58 -- Senate Finance.
- S 3994 -- Increase duty-free allowance for articles acquired abroad by residents of U.S. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 6/12/58 -- Senate Finance.
- S 3995 -- Permit visitors from abroad to bring a limited amount of gifts into the U.S. free of duty. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 6/12/58 -- Senate Finance.
- S 3996 -- Reduce period of absence from the U.S. required in order to entitle a resident to duty-free exemptions under customs laws. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 6/12/58 -- Senate Finance.
- S 3997 -- Permit residents of the U.S. to bring into the U.S. for temporary periods free of duty automobiles rented abroad. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 6/12/58 -- Senate Finance.
- S 4000 -- Exempt from tax on transportation of persons amounts paid in a foreign country by citizens of such foreign country for transportation within the U.S., if such foreign country affords a similar exemption to citizens of the U.S. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 6/12/58 -- Senate Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 12878 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 in regard to expenditures for rehabilitation and modernization of residential structures. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 6/10/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 12910 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to deny tax exemption to rural electric cooperatives which engage in propaganda. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 6/12/58 -- House Ways and Means.

Committee Briefs

PEACEFUL OUTER SPACE

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee June 17 approved, without amendment, a House-passed resolution (H Con Res 332) calling for international agreements to secure the peaceful uses of outer space. (Weekly Report p. 725)

EATON SUBPENA

A House Un-American Activities Committee spokesman June 18 said the Committee would decide whether to subpoena Cyrus Eaton after it concluded its New York investigation of communism in the entertainment industry June 20. Chairman Frances E. Walter (D Pa) signed the subpoena May 19 after Eaton, in a May 4 television interview, said the FBI and "scores" of Government agencies were "investigating, snooping and creeping up on people." The subpoena was never served. (Weekly Report p. 722).

BOATING BILL

The House Rules Committee June 12 granted an open rule, with two hours of debate, on a bill (HR 11078) to require the registration and licensing of power boats and to revise rules regulating them. The action reversed the Committee's 5-5 vote of May 8. (Weekly Report p. 723)

STATEHOOD BILLS' PROGRESS

The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee June 18 voted 14-8 to make the Fryngpan-Arkansas bill (HR 594) its first item of business on June 25, thus bypassing immediate consideration of the Hawaii statehood bill (HR 49). The Committee then voted 19-5 to consider HR 49 following completion of action on HR 594. Several Congressmen said the Committee's action probably had barred consideration of the Hawaii bill for the remainder of the session. The Senate reported an Hawaii statehood bill in 1957. (1957 Almanac p. 645)

After Senate action on an Alaska statehood bill (S 49, HR 7999) was scheduled for the week of June 23-28, Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) June 12 said he would vote for the Alaska bill and would oppose any attempts to attach Hawaii statehood to it. He said, however, he would continue to work for passage of a separate Hawaii bill during this session. (Weekly Report p. 696)

Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.) of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee June 19, in a letter to all Senate members, urged passage of the House-approved bill (HR 7999) in order to avoid possible difficulties in obtaining House concurrence with Senate amendments.

AUTO PRICE LABELING

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee June 19 approved a Senate-passed bill (S 3500) to require auto manufacturers to attach a label to each new passenger car or station wagon listing the manufacturer's suggested retail price for the car and accessories. (Weekly Report p. 637)

CQ Senate Votes 85 through 89.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Starts Voting on Amendments to Labor Corruption Bill; Secretary of Labor Given Power to Subpena Witnesses, Records

85. S 3974. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1958. Cooper (R Ky.) amendment to empower Secretary of Labor to subpoena individuals and records when making investigations authorized by the Act. Agreed to 86-0 (D 44-0; R 42-0), June 12, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 772)

86. S 3974. Cooper (R Ky.) amendment to require unions and their officers to report to each of their members the same information that must be reported to the Secretary of Labor under Title I of the Act. Agreed to 85-0 (D 44-0; R 41-0), June 12, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 772)

87. S 3974. Javits (R N.Y.) amendment to bar from union office for five years any person found, after a hearing on a written record by the Secretary of Labor, to have failed to file information under Title I of the Act. Agreed to 86-0 (D 45-0; R 41-0), June 12, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 772)

88. S 3974. Ives (R N.Y.) amendment to strike from the bill a provision exempting from the reporting and disclosure sections unions with less than 200 members and less than \$25,000 gross annual receipts. Agreed to 79-1 (D 40-1; R 39-0), June 12, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 772)

89. S 3974. Goldwater (R Ariz.) amendment to strike from the bill language narrowing the definition of "supervisor" under the Taft-Hartley Act. Rejected 38-47 (D 11-33; R 27-14), June 12, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 772)

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).
✓ Paired For. X Paired Against.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	85	86	87	88	89	Vote No.	85	86	87	88	89	Vote No.	85	86	87	88	89
Yea	86	85	86	79	38	Yea	44	44	45	40	11	Yea	42	41	41	39	27
Nay	0	0	0	1	47	Nay	0	0	0	1	33	Nay	0	0	0	0	14

85 86 87 88 89					85 86 87 88 89					85 86 87 88 89					85 86 87 88 89				
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEBRASKA					RHODE ISLAND				
Hill	‡	‡	‡	Y	N	Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Curtis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
Sparkman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hruska	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEVADA					SOUTH CAROLINA				
Hayden	Y	Y	Y	‡	N	Carlson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Bible	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Goldwater	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Schoeppel	‡	‡	‡	‡	Y	Malone	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					NEW HAMPSHIRE					SOUTH DAKOTA				
Fulbright	Y	Y	Y	‡	N	Cooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Bridges	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
McClellan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Morton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Cotton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW JERSEY					TENNESSEE				
Knowland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ellender	Y	Y	Y	‡	N	Case	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Long	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW MEXICO					TEXAS				
Carroll	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Payne	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Allott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Chavez	Y	‡	Y	‡	-		
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND					NEW YORK					UTAH				
Bush	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Beall	Y	Y	Y	‡	N	Ives	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Purtell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Butler	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	Javits	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH CAROLINA					VERMONT				
Frear	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Ervin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Saltonstall	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	Jordan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN					NORTH DAKOTA					VIRGINIA				
Holland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	McNamara	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Langer	‡	‡	‡	‡	X		
Smathers	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Potter	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Young	Y	Y	Y	‡	N		
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA					OHIO					WASHINGTON				
Russell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Humphrey	‡	Y	Y	Y	N	Lausche	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y		
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Thye	?	?	?	?	X	Bricker	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
IDAHOO					MISSISSIPPI					OKLAHOMA					WEST VIRGINIA				
Church	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Eastland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Kerr	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Dworsbak	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Stennis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Monroney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
ILLINOIS					MISSOURI					OREGON					WISCONSIN				
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Hennings	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Morse	Y	Y	Y	N	N		
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Symington	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Neuberger	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
INDIANA					MONTANA					PENNSYLVANIA					WYOMING				
Capehart	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Mansfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Clark	‡	‡	‡	Y	N		
Jenner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Murray	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ Senate Votes 90 through 94.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

"No Man's Land" Amendments to Labor Bill Rejected by Senate; Proposal to Impose Fiduciary Responsibility Also Defeated

90. S 3974. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1958. Allott (R Colo.) amendment to make clear that conferences and associations of labor representatives, such as the Western Conference of Teamsters, are subject to the Act. Agreed to 83-2 (D 42-2; R 41-0), June 12, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 772)

91. S 3974. Holland (D Fla.) amendment to permit states and territories to regulate or prohibit strikes in public utilities. Rejected 27-60 (D 9-37; R 18-23), June 13, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 772)

92. S 3974. Ives (R N.Y.) amendment to substitute for pending Watkins (R Utah) amendment language to require the National Labor Relations Board to assert jurisdiction in all cases arising under the National Labor Relations Act. Rejected 43-46 (D 34-12; R 9-34), June 13, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. The same amendment later was agreed to by voice vote. (See story p. 772)

93. S 3974. Watkins (R Utah) amendment to permit states and territories to assert jurisdiction over labor disputes the NLRB declines to handle. Rejected 37-53 (D 7-40; 30-13), June 13, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 772)

94. S 3974. Smith (R N.J.) amendment to impose fiduciary responsibility on persons handling union monies and permit members to sue in Federal courts against misuse. Rejected 42-47 (D 5-42; R 37-5), June 13, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 772)

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).

N Record Vote Against (nay).

✓ Paired For.

X Paired Against.

‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.

- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	90	91	92	93	94	Vote No.	90	91	92	93	94	Vote No.	90	91	92	93	94
Yea	83	27	43	37	42	Yea	42	9	34	7	5	Yea	41	18	9	30	37
Nay	2	60	46	53	47	Nay	2	37	12	40	42	Nay	0	23	34	13	5

90 91 92 93 94						90 91 92 93 94						90 91 92 93 94						90 91 92 93 94					
ALABAMA						IOWA						NEBRASKA						RHODE ISLAND					
Hill	Y	N	Y	N	N	Hickenlooper	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Curtis	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Green	Y	N	Y	N	N
Sparkman	Y	N	Y	N	N	Martin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Hruska	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Pastore	Y	N	Y	N	N
ARIZONA						KANSAS						NEVADA						SOUTH CAROLINA					
Hayden	Y	N	Y	N	N	Carlson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Bible	Y	N	✓	?	N	Johnston	Y	N	Y	N	N
Goldwater	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Schoeppel	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Malone	Y	Y	N	N	N	Thurmond	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						KENTUCKY						NEW HAMPSHIRE						SOUTH DAKOTA					
Fulbright	N	N	Y	N	N	Cooper	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Bridges	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Case	Y	✓	N	Y	Y
McClellan	Y	N	N	N	Y	Morton	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Cotton	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Mundt	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						LOUISIANA						NEW JERSEY						TENNESSEE					
Knowland	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Ellender	Y	N	Y	N	N	Case	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Gore	‡	?	?	?	?
Kuchel	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Long	Y	N	Y	N	N	Smith	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Kefauver	‡	N	Y	N	N
COLORADO						MAINE						NEW MEXICO						TEXAS					
Carroll	Y	N	Y	N	N	Payne	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Anderson	Y	N	N	N	N	Yarborough	Y	N	Y	N	N
Allott	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Smith	Y	N	N	N	N	Chavez	‡	N	Y	N	N	Johnson	Y	N	Y	N	N
CONNECTICUT						MARYLAND						NEW YORK						UTAH					
Bush	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Beall	Y	N	N	N	Y	Ives	Y	N	Y	N	N	Bennett	‡	✓	X	✓	‡
Purtell	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Butler	‡	Y	N	Y	Y	Javits	Y	N	Y	N	N	Watkins	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE						MASSACHUSETTS						NORTH CAROLINA						VERMONT					
Frear	Y	Y	N	N	N	Kennedy	Y	N	Y	N	N	Ervin	N	N	N	N	N	Aiken	Y	N	N	N	N
Williams	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Saltonstall	‡	?	?	?	?	Jordan	Y	N	Y	N	N	Flanders	‡	X	-	‡	‡
FLORIDA						MICHIGAN						NORTH DAKOTA						VIRGINIA					
Holland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	McNamara	Y	N	Y	N	N	Langer	‡	X	✓	X	X	Byrd	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Smathers	‡	?	Y	Y	N	Potter	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Young	Y	N	N	N	N	Robertson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA						MINNESOTA						OHIO						WASHINGTON					
Russell	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Humphrey	Y	N	Y	N	N	Lausche	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Jackson	Y	N	Y	N	N
Talmadge	Y	N	N	N	N	Thye	✓	N	Y	N	Y	Bricker	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Magnuson	Y	N	Y	N	N
IDAHO						MISSISSIPPI						OKLAHOMA						WEST VIRGINIA					
Church	Y	N	Y	N	N	Eastland	Y	Y	X	N	Y	Kerr	Y	N	Y	N	N	Hohltzell	Y	N	N	Y	✓
Dworschak	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Stennis	Y	Y	N	N	N	Monroney	Y	N	Y	N	N	Revercomb	Y	N	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						MISSOURI						OREGON						WISCONSIN					
Douglas	Y	N	Y	N	N	Hennings	Y	N	Y	N	N	Morse	Y	N	Y	N	N	Proxmire	Y	N	Y	N	N
Dirksen	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Symington	Y	N	Y	N	N	Neuberger	Y	N	Y	N	N	Wiley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
INDIANA						MONTANA						PENNSYLVANIA						WYOMING					
Capehart	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Monsfield	Y	N	Y	N	N	Clark	Y	N	Y	N	N	O'Mahoney	‡	-	Y	N	?
Jenner	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Murray	Y	N	Y	N	N	Martin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Barrett	Y	N	N	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

CQ House Votes 44 through 45.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 102, 103.)

House Passes Revised Rivers and Harbors Bill on 374-17 Vote, Approves Public Works Appropriation of \$1,077,827,200

44. S 3910. River and Harbor and Flood Control Act of 1958, a revised version of a vetoed bill (S 497) that authorized \$1,556,230,500 for construction by Army Engineers. Passage of the House committee version of the bill. Passed 374-17 (D 209-3; R 165-14), June 18, 1958. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 776)

45. HR 12858. Public Works Appropriation Act, providing \$1,077,827,200 for civil functions of the Army's Corps of Engineers, the Interior Department and the Tennessee Valley Authority. Passed 361-18 (D 199-2; R 162-16), June 19, 1958. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 775)

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).
✓ Paired For. X Paired Against.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	44	45		Vote No.	44	45		Vote No.	44	45	
Yea	374	361		Yea	209	199		Yea	165	162	
Nay	17	18		Nay	3	2		Nay	14	16	

44	45	44	45	44	45	44	45
ALABAMA		Los Angeles County		IDAHO		IOWA	
3 Andrews	Y Y	23 Doyle	Y Y	1 Pfost	Y Y	6 Coad	Y Y
1 Boykin	Y Y	19 Holifield	Y Y	2 Budge	Y Y	5 Cunningham	Y Y
7 Elliott	Y Y	17 King	Y Y	25 Gray	Y Y	3 Gross	N N
2 Grant	Y Y	26 Roosevelt	Y Y	21 Mack	Y Y	8 Hoeven	Y Y
9 Huddleston	Y Y	21 Hiestand	Y Y	24 Price	Y Y	7 Jensen	Y Y
8 Jones	Y Y	25 Hillings	Y Y	16 Allen	Y Y	4 LeCompte	Y Y
5 Rains	? ?	22 Holt	Y Y	17 Arends	Y Y	1 Schwengel	Y Y
4 Roberts	Y Y	18 Hosmer	Y Y	19 Chiperfield	Y Y	2 Talle	Y Y
6 Selden	Y Y	16 Jackson	Y Y	14 Vacancy	N N	KANSAS	
ARIZONA		24 Lipscomb	Y Y	15 Mason	N N	5 Breeding	Y Y
2 Udall	Y Y	15 McDonough	Y Y	18 Michel	Y Y	1 Avery	Y Y
1 Rhodes	Y Y	20 Smith	Y Y	20 Simpson	Y Y	3 George	Y Y
ARKANSAS		COLORADO		22 Springer	Y Y	4 Rees	N N
1 Gathings	Y Y	4 Aspinall	Y Y	23 Vursell	Y Y	2 Scrivner	Y Y
4 Harris	Y Y	1 Rogers	Y Y	Chicago-Cook County		6 Smith	Y Y
5 Hays	Y Y	3 Cbenoweth	Y Y	12 Boyle	Y Y	KENTUCKY	
2 Mills	Y Y	2 Hill	Y Y	1 Dawson	Y Y	4 Chelf	Y Y
6 Norrell	Y Y	CONNECTICUT		8 Gordon	Y Y	1 Gregory	? ?
3 Trimble	Y Y	3 Cretella	Y Y	5 Kluczynski	Y Y	2 Natcher	Y Y
CALIFORNIA		1 May	Y Y	6 O'Brien	Y Y	7 Perkins	Y Y
2 Engle	? ?	4 Morano	Y Y	2 O'Hara	Y Y	5 Spence	Y Y
14 Hagen	Y Y	5 Patterson	Y Y	9 Yates	? ?	6 Watts	Y Y
11 McFall	Y Y	AL Sadlak	? ?	3 Byrne	Y Y	3 Robison	Y Y
8 Miller	Y Y	2 Seely-Brown	Y Y	13 Churb	Y Y	8 Siler	Y Y
3 Moss	Y Y	DELAWARE		10 Collier	? Y	LOUISIANA	
29 Saund	Y Y	AL Haskell	Y Y	4 McVey	Y Y	2 Boggs	Y ?
5 Shelley	Y Y	FLORIDA		11 Sheehan	Y Y	4 Brooks	Y Y
27 Sheppard	Y Y	2 Bennett	Y Y	INDIANA		1 Hebert	Y ✓
12 Sisk	Y ?	4 Fascell	Y Y	8 Denton	Y Y	8 Vacancy	
7 Allen	Y Y	7 Haley	Y Y	1 Madden	Y Y		
6 Baldwin	Y Y	5 Herlong	Y Y				
10 Gubser	Y Y	8 Matthews	Y Y				
4 Mailliard	Y Y	6 Rogers	Y Y				
1 Scudder	Y Y	3 Sikes	Y Y				
13 Teague	Y Y	1 Cramer	Y Y				
28 Utt	Y Y	GEORGIA					
30 Wilson	Y Y	8 Blitch	Y Y				
9 Younger	Y Y	10 Brown	Y ?				
		5 Davis	? ?				

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 102, 103,)

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ Senate Votes 95 through 99.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

(For earlier votes on S 3974 see p. 808, 809)

Senate Reduces Union Leaders' Terms of Office to Four Years For International Officers, Three Years for Local Officers

95. S 3974. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1958. Smith (R N.J.) amendment to bar access to the NLRB to any union that has not filed with the Secretary of Labor and made available to members the organizational and financial documents and reports required by Title I of the Act. Rejected 30-53 (D 2-43; R 28-10), June 14, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 772)

96. S 3974. Knowland (R Calif.) amendment to require unions, on petition of 20 percent of the members, to hold secret-ballot referenda on recall of officers or changes in constitution and bylaws; to limit such referenda to one per year; and to define "officer" under the Act as anyone with governing or executive functions, regardless of title. Rejected 31-52 (D 6-40; R 25-12), June 14, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 772)

97. S 3974. Capehart (R Ind.) amendment to provide that, on petition of one-third of the membership, a local union must call a meeting to consider removing officers. Rejected 27-52 (D 2-41; R 25-11), June 14, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 772)

98. S 3974. Mundt (R S.D.) amendment to provide that union officers may be removed by members' majority vote equal to at least 60 percent of the total votes cast when the officer was elected. Rejected 24-58 (D 4-42; R 20-16), June 14, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 772)

99. S 3974. Ervin (D N.C.) amendment to require secret-ballot election of international union officers at least once every four years and of local officers at least once every three years. Agreed to 78-4 (D 47-0; R 31-4), June 14, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 772)

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).
✓ Paired For. X Paired Against.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	95	96	97	98	99	Vote No.	95	96	97	98	99	Vote No.	95	96	97	98	99
Yea	30	31	27	24	78	Yea	2	6	2	4	47	Yea	28	25	25	20	31
Nay	53	52	52	58	4	Nay	43	40	41	42	0	Nay	10	12	11	16	4

95 96 97 98 99					95 96 97 98 99					95 96 97 98 99					95 96 97 98 99				
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEBRASKA					RHODE ISLAND				
Hill	N	N	N	N	Y	Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Curtis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	N	N	N	N	Y	Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hruska	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEVADA					SOUTH CAROLINA				
Hayden	N	N	?	N	Y	Carlson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Bible	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Goldwater	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Schoeppel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Malone	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					NEW HAMPSHIRE					SOUTH DAKOTA				
Fulbright	N	N	N	N	Y	Cooper	N	N	N	N	Y	Bridges	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
McClellan	N	N	N	N	Y	Morton	N	?	?	?	?	Cotton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW JERSEY					TENNESSEE				
Knowland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ellender	X	X	X	X	Y	Case	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	?
Kuchel	N	N	Y	Y	N	Long	N	N	N	N	Y	Smith	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW MEXICO					TEXAS				
Carroll	N	N	N	N	Y	Payne	N	N	N	N	Y	Anderson	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Allott	Y	Y	N	N	N	Smith	Y	N	N	N	N	Chavez	N	?	?	?	?	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND					NEW YORK					UTAH				
Bush	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Beall	N	N	Y	N	Y	Ives	N	N	N	N	Y	?	?
Purtell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Butler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Javits	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH CAROLINA					VERMONT				
Frear	-	Y	N	N	Y	Kennedy	N	N	N	N	Y	Ervin	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Williams	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Saltonstall	?	?	?	?	?	Jordan	N	N	N	N	Y	?	?
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN					NORTH DAKOTA					VIRGINIA				
Holland	N	N	N	N	Y	McNamara	N	N	N	N	Y	Langer	X	X	X	X	?	N	Y
Smathers	N	N	N	N	Y	Potter	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Young	X	N	X	X	?	Y	Y
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA					OHIO					WASHINGTON				
Russell	N	N	N	N	Y	Humphrey	N	N	N	N	Y	Lausche	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Talmadge	N	N	N	N	Y	Thye	N	N	N	N	Y	Bricker	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?
IDAHO					MISSISSIPPI					OKLAHOMA					WEST VIRGINIA				
Church	N	N	N	N	Y	Stennis	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Kerr	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Dworshak	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Hennings	N	N	N	N	Y	Monroney	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					MISSOURI					OREGON					WISCONSIN				
Douglas	N	N	N	N	Y	Symington	N	N	N	N	Y	Morse	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Mansfield	N	N	N	N	Y	Neuberger	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA					MONTANA					PENNSYLVANIA					WYOMING				
Capehart	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Murray	N	N	N	N	Y	Clark	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Jenner	✓	✓	✓	✓	?							Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

CQ Senate Votes 100 through 104.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Amends Labor Bill to Require Non-Communist Affidavits From Employers; Ban on "Hot Cargo" Agreements Rejected

100. S 3974. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1958. Ervin (D.N.C.) amendment to insure union members the right to remove officers for cause by majority vote. Agreed to 47-35 (D 44-3; R 3-32), June 14, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 772)

101. S 3974. Mundt (R S.D.) amendment to require employers to sign non-Communist affidavits, in order to gain access to the NLRB, and to retain a similar Taft-Hartley Act requirement for union officers. Agreed to 66-20 (D 30-17; R 36-3), June 16, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 772)

102. S 3974. Curtis (R Neb.) amendment to bar "hot cargo" contracts and strengthen existing laws against secondary boycotts and recognition and organizational picketing. Rejected 32-51 (D 8-38; R 24-13), June 16, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 772)

103. S 3974. Potter (R Mich.) amendment to permit the Secretary of Labor, on complaint of a union member, to bring civil suit for recovery of the member's dues if union funds are not being used solely for collective bargaining and related activities. Rejected 30-51 (D 5-39; R 25-12), June 16, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 772)

104. S 3974. Knowland (R Calif.) amendment to bar union contract no-strike clauses unless approved by a majority of the membership by secret ballot. Rejected 32-57 (D 1-45; R 31-12), June 17, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 772)

- KEY -

- Y Record Vote For (yea).
- N Record Vote Against (nay).
- ✓ Paired For.
- X Paired Against.
- ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
- ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	100	101	102	103	104	Vote No.	100	101	102	103	104	Vote No.	100	101	102	103	104
Yea	47	66	32	30	32	Yea	44	30	8	5	1	Yea	3	36	24	25	31
Nay	35	20	51	51	57	Nay	3	17	38	39	45	Nay	32	3	13	12	12

	100	101	102	103	104		100	101	102	103	104		100	101	102	103	104		100	101	102	103	104
ALABAMA						IOWA						NEBRASKA						RHODE ISLAND					
Hill	Y	Y	N	N	N	Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Curtis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Green	Y	N	N	N	N
Sparkman	Y	Y	N	N	N	Martin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hruska	N	‡	✓	✓	Y	Pastore	Y	Y	N	N	N
ARIZONA						KANSAS						NEVADA						SOUTH CAROLINA					
Hayden	Y	N	N	N	N	Carlson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Bible	Y	Y	N	N	N	Johnston	Y	Y	N	N	N
Goldwater	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Schoeppel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Malone	N	Y	N	N	N	Thurmond	N	Y	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS						KENTUCKY						NEW HAMPSHIRE						SOUTH DAKOTA					
Fulbright	Y	N	N	?	N	Cooper	?	N	N	N	N	Bridges	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Case	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	Y	Y	N	N	N	Morton	?	N	Y	N	N	Cotton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Mundt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						LOUISIANA						NEW JERSEY						TENNESSEE					
Knowland	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ellender	✓	Y	X	X	X	Case	Y	Y	N	N	N	Gore	?	?	?	?	?
Kuchel	N	Y	N	N	Y	Long	Y	Y	N	N	N	Smith	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Kefauver	Y	N	N	N	N
COLORADO						MAINE						NEW MEXICO						TEXAS					
Carroll	Y	N	N	N	N	Payne	N	‡	X	X	N	Anderson	Y	Y	N	N	N	Yarborough	Y	Y	N	N	N
Allott	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Smith	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Chavez	Y	N	N	?	N	Johnson	Y	Y	N	N	N
CONNECTICUT						MARYLAND						NEW YORK						UTAH					
Bush	N	?	?	?	?	Beall	N	Y	N	N	Y	Ives	Y	Y	X	X	Y	Bennett	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
Purtell	N	?	?	?	?	Butler	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Javits	Y	N	N	N	N	Watkins	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE						MASSACHUSETTS						NORTH CAROLINA						VERMONT					
Frear	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Kennedy	Y	N	N	N	N	Ervin	Y	N	N	N	N	Aiken	N	Y	N	N	N
Williams	N	Y	?	?	Y	Saltonstall	?	Y	N	Y	N	Jordan	Y	Y	N	N	N	Flanders	-	‡	-	‡	Y
FLORIDA						MICHIGAN						NORTH DAKOTA						VIRGINIA					
Holland	Y	Y	N	N	N	McNamara	Y	N	N	N	N	Langer	X	Y	N	N	N	Byrd	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Smathers	Y	Y	N	N	N	Potter	N	‡	Y	Y	Y	Young	-	Y	N	N	N	Robertson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA						MINNESOTA						OHIO						WASHINGTON					
Russell	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Humphrey	Y	N	N	N	N	Lausche	N	N	Y	N	Y	Jackson	Y	Y	N	N	N
Talmadge	Y	Y	N	N	N	Thye	N	Y	N	N	N	Bricker	✓	‡	✓	✓	Y	Magnuson	Y	Y	N	N	N
IDAHO						MISSISSIPPI						OKLAHOMA						WEST VIRGINIA					
Church	Y	Y	N	N	N	Eastland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Kerr	Y	Y	N	N	N	Hoblitzell	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dworsbak	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Stennis	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Monroney	Y	Y	N	N	N	Revercomb	?	Y	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS						MISSOURI						OREGON						WISCONSIN					
Douglas	Y	N	N	N	N	Hennings	Y	N	N	N	N	Morse	Y	N	N	N	N	Proxmire	Y	Y	N	N	N
Dirksen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Symington	Y	N	N	N	N	Neuberger	Y	N	N	N	N	Wiley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA						MONTANA						PENNSYLVANIA						WYOMING					
Capehart	N	Y	✓	✓	Y	Mansfield	Y	Y	N	N	N	Clark	Y	N	N	N	N	O'Mahoney	Y	?	X	X	?
Jenner	X	‡	✓	✓	✓	Murray	Y	Y	N	N	N	Martin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Barrett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in *italics*

CQ Senate Votes 105 through 109.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Passes Amended Labor Bill, 88-1, Approves Substitute Rivers and Harbors Bill and Starts Voting on Tax Extension

105. S 3974. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1958. Mundt (R S.D.) amendment to require union elections to be supervised by a membership board of representatives of all candidates, but excluding the candidates themselves or union officers from the board. Rejected 44-45 (D 9-37; R 35-8), June 17, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 772)

106. S 3974. McClellan (D Ark.) amendment to strike from the bill a provision permitting building trades and construction employers to conclude contracts with unions that have not won a representation election. Rejected 29-60 (D 18-28; R 11-32), June 17, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 772)

107. S 3974. Passage of the bill. Passed 88-1 (D 47-0; R 41-1), June 17, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 772)

108. S 3910. River and Harbor and Flood Control Act of 1958, a revised version of a vetoed bill (S 497) that authorized \$1,556,230,500 for construction by Army Engineers. Passed 75-1 (D 41-0; R 34-1), June 17, 1958. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 776)

109. HR 12695. One-year extension of existing corporate and certain excise taxes. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to reduce taxes by \$6 billion by cutting personal income taxes by \$50 per person, reducing or repealing certain excise taxes, and giving tax relief to small business. Rejected 23-65 (D 20-24; R 3-41), June 18, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 775)

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).
 ✓ Paired For. X Paired Against.
 ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
 ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	105	106	107	108	109	Vote No.	105	106	107	108	109	Vote No.	105	106	107	108	109
Yea	44	29	88	75	23	Yea	9	18	47	41	20	Yea	35	11	41	34	3
Nay	45	60	1	1	65	Nay	37	28	0	0	24	Nay	8	32	1	1	41

105106107108109					105106107108109					105106107108109					105106107108109								
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEBRASKA					RHODE ISLAND								
Hill	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Curtis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Green	N	N	Y	‡	N
Sparkman	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Hruska	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Pastore	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEVADA					SOUTH CAROLINA								
Hayden	N	Y	Y	‡	?	Carlson	Y	N	Y	?	N	Bible	N	N	Y	Y	N	Johnston	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Goldwater	?	‡	‡	?	✓	Schoeppel	Y	Y	Y	‡	N	Malone	N	N	N	Y	N	Thurmond	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					NEW HAMPSHIRE					SOUTH DAKOTA								
Fulbright	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Cooper	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Bridges	Y	N	Y	‡	N	Case	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
McClellan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Morton	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Cotton	Y	N	Y	N	N	Mundt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW JERSEY					TENNESSEE								
Knowland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Ellender	X	X	Y	Y	N	Case	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Gore	?	?	‡	‡	X
Kuchel	N	N	Y	Y	N	Long	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Smith	Y	N	Y	‡	N	Kefauver	N	N	Y	‡	N
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW MEXICO					TEXAS								
Carroll	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Payne	N	N	Y	Y	N	Anderson	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Yarborough	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Allott	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Smith	N	N	Y	Y	N	Chavez	N	N	Y	Y	N	Johnson	N	N	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND					NEW YORK					UTAH								
Bush	?	?	‡	?	N	Beall	Y	N	Y	‡	N	Ives	N	N	Y	‡	X	Bennett	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Purtell	?	?	‡	‡	N	Butler	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Javits	N	N	Y	Y	N	Watkins	Y	N	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH CAROLINA					VERMONT								
Frear	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Kennedy	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Ervin	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Aiken	N	N	Y	Y	N
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Saltonstall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Jordan	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Flanders	Y	N	‡	‡	N
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN					NORTH DAKOTA					VIRGINIA								
Holland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	McNamara	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Langer	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Byrd	Y	Y	Y	?	N
Smathers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Potter	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Young	Y	N	Y	‡	N	Robertson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA					OHIO					WASHINGTON								
Russell	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Humphrey	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Lausche	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Jackson	N	N	Y	Y	?
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Thye	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Bricker	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Magnuson	N	N	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO					MISSISSIPPI					OKLAHOMA					WEST VIRGINIA								
Church	N	N	Y	Y	N	Eastland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Kerr	N	N	Y	Y	N	Hoblitzell	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Dworsbak	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Stennis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Monroney	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Revercomb	Y	N	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS					MISSOURI					OREGON					WISCONSIN								
Douglas	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Hennings	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Morse	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Proxmire	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Symington	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Neuberger	N	N	Y	Y	N	Wiley	Y	N	Y	Y	N
INDIANA					MONTANA					PENNSYLVANIA					WYOMING								
Capehart	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Mansfield	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Clark	N	N	Y	‡	N	O'Mahoney	?	?	‡	‡	Y
Jenner	✓	✓	‡	?	?	Murray	N	N	Y	‡	✓	Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Barrett	Y	N	Y	Y	N

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.

Committee Hearings

- June 23 -- GOOD FAITH BILL (S 11), Senate Judiciary, vote on approval.
 June 23 -- FOURTH CLASS MAIL, Senate Post Office and Civil Service, Post Office Subc.
 June 23-25 -- SMALL BUSINESS AND ANTI-COMPETITIVE PRICING, Senate Small Business, Retailing, Distribution and Fair Trade Practices Subc.
 June 24, 25 -- FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY (HR 12616), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation and Commerce Subc.
 June 24-27 -- TELEVISION CHANNEL ALLOCATIONS, Service to smaller communities, Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, resume hearings.
 June 25-27, July 9 -- CIVIL RIGHTS BILLS, House Judiciary (to resume July 9).
 June 26 -- RADIO AND TELEVISION RATING SERVICES, Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce (to continue indefinitely).
 June 27-28 -- SMALL BUSINESSES AND AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY, House Select Small Business, Subc. No. 4 (Los Angeles).

June 30-July 1 -- CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL PARK, House Interior and Insular Affairs Public Lands Subc. (tentative).

July 8-10 -- DOMESTIC TEXTILE PROBLEMS, Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Special Textile Subc.

July 15, 22 -- BROADCASTERS-MUSIC PUBLISHING TIE-IN (S 2834), Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, resume hearings.

Primaries and Conventions

June 24 -- South Carolina (run-off), North Dakota primaries; Indiana Democratic convention (statewide candidates).

June 27 -- Indiana Republican convention (statewide candidates).

June 28 -- North Carolina (runoff) primaries.

July 1 -- Oklahoma primaries.

July 8 -- Connecticut Democratic district convention.

July 15 -- Virginia primaries.

July 26 -- Texas primaries.

July 29 -- Arkansas primaries.

STATUS OF APPROPRIATION BILLS IN THE 2nd SESSION

The status of the 12 regular appropriation bills before Congress in the 2nd session of the 85th Congress. A 13th bill, the Mutual Security appropriation, also must be passed but is not a "regular" bill as it requires annual authorization.

Agency	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
		Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture	\$ 3,320,888,539	\$ 3,216,988,539	\$ 3,216,988,539	\$ 3,207,973,039	\$ 3,207,973,039	\$3,191,875,539
Commerce	982,721,000	917,140,000	949,892,000	1,012,886,000	1,012,886,000	
Defense	38,196,947,000	38,310,561,000	38,409,561,000			
District of Columbia						
Federal Payment	27,660,600	22,860,600	22,860,600			
District Payment	215,153,500	203,276,100	203,276,100			
Executive Offices	15,064,870	15,558,870	15,558,870	14,154,870	14,154,870	
Independent Offices	5,922,343,500	6,549,920,900	6,549,920,900	6,137,248,900	6,108,242,900	
Interior	414,484,600	413,145,600	413,145,600	488,939,950	489,916,950	459,675,950
Labor-HEW	2,973,737,181	2,961,862,181	2,967,955,581			
Legislative						
Public Works	1,076,016,000	1,074,117,200	1,077,827,200			
State-Justice-Judiciary	589,215,011	570,722,613	570,722,613	588,717,113	588,717,113	
Treasury-Post Office	4,121,969,000	4,100,608,000	4,108,108,000	4,108,108,000	4,108,108,000	4,108,108,000

* Amounts requested by agencies cannot be definitely determined until bills are reported by the House Appropriations Committee.

A Defense Supplemental for fiscal 1958 (HR 10146) carrying \$1,260,000,000 and a Labor Department Supplemental for fiscal 1958 (H J Res 533) carrying \$43,400,000 have been passed by both houses and signed by the President (PL 322, 324). The President March 28 signed the Second Supplemental bill for fiscal 1958 (HR 10881, PL 352) carrying \$2,861,008,793 for various Government Departments. An advance procurement appropriation (H J Res 588) providing up to \$840 million in fiscal 1959 funds for use in fiscal 1958 was signed by the President April 24 (PL 386). A deficiency appropriation (HR 12326) for fiscal 1958 carrying \$29,784,302 was signed by the President May 14 (PL 400). A fiscal 1958 supplemental for the Labor Department and Small Business Administration has been passed by both houses and signed by the President June 13 (H J Res 624, PL 457).



Legislative Scoreboard President Eisenhower has sent Congress 221 requests for legislation in 1958 and, although work has started on all but 53 of these, final approval has been given to only 20, or 9 percent. In comparison, by June 20, 1956, the figure was 16 percent. Congressional Quarterly's legislative boxscore, a detailed analysis of all legislative requests and action on them as of June 12, suggests that the President faces a stern uphill battle in order to do better than his all-time low score of 36.9 percent in 1957. (Page 779)

Who Switched?

The margin by which the House defeated recommitment of the reciprocal trade bill surprised those who recalled that a similar effort in 1955 was turned back by only seven votes. In comparing the two roll calls, CQ found that 57 Members had switched positions to oppose recommitment in 1958, while only 17 Members had switched the other way. (Page 778)

Shaky Debt Ceiling

Another increase in the public debt limit (raised to \$280 billion in February) is all but inevitable before Congress adjourns in August. The reason is twofold: a prospective deficit of \$10 billion for the year starting July 1, coupled with the fact that the Treasury always runs a heavy deficit from July through December because of staggered tax payments. The likely outcome: a \$10 billion gap between income and outgo by Christmas. (Page 795)

Potential Vote

The 1958 election may bring out a record non-Presidential turnout of 45 million voters, if registration-and-voting drives now getting under way prove successful. Even so, more than three out of five potential voters are expected to stay home. Why do relatively few Americans exercise their right to vote? Which states turn out the highest proportion of eligible voters? Charts and story give the full picture for every state from 1952 on. (Page 790)

Roll-Call Votes

HOUSE: Rivers and harbors bill, public works appropriation, page 810.

SENATE: Labor reform bill, pages 808-809, 812-814; rivers and harbors bill, corporate and excise taxes, page 814.

North Dakota Primary

Factional differences and strong personalities indicate a lively June 24 primary in North Dakota. Sen. William Langer (R), forced to run independently after losing the GOP organization endorsement to Lt. Gov. Clyde Duffy, will seek renomination to a fourth term. Retirement of the two incumbent Representatives leaves the House contest wide open, but in the gubernatorial race, incumbent John E. Davis is unopposed for a second term GOP renomination. Art Ford Sr. and John F. Lord will vie in the Democratic primary for Governor. (Page 794)

"Imprudent" Influence

Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams, testifying before a House subcommittee on charges he had influenced Federal agencies on behalf of his friend, Bernard Goldfine, said he would act "a little more prudently" if he had it to do over again, but denied that Goldfine ever benefited from his inquiries. President Eisenhower stood behind Adams, but acknowledged his assistant had lacked "careful prudence." The inquiry was far from over, however, as investigators delved further into the Goldfine enterprises. (Page 788)

Labor Bill Battle

After five days of debate and 53 votes on amendments, the Senate passed legislation to regulate union elections and require union officials to file financial, organizational and trusteeship information with the Secretary of Labor. There were 23 roll-call votes on the bill and amendments. All major Administration amendments were rejected. Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) proposed the only major change passed over the objections of the bill's sponsors. It continued the non-Communist oath for union officials and extended it to employers. (Page 772)